THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIII SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1863. NO. 21.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE—Four Dollars a Year,

$2 00 for Six Months.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Twenty Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (twelve lines or less,) first insertion One Dollar; and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows:

For three months,	$ 5 00
For six months,	$ 8 00
For twelve months,	$12 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year; longer ones in proportion.

Miscellaneous.

LINCOLN'S LETTER—THE YANKEE PRESS.

Presuming that our readers have perused the pretty composition of Mr. Lincoln, and not having any disposition to criticise it ourselves, we suffer the New York "World" to speak for us:

We quite agree with the President that so long as the South maintains this temper there is no chance of restoring the Union by a compromise. But his emphatic assertion of the fruitlessness of all our recent victories must extinguish the recent exhilaration of the public mind. Victories have no value except as a key to an ultimate political settlement. But President Lincoln informs the country that Gen. Meade and Gen. Grant have been turning costly keys that open nothing. If so little impression has been made on the rebels that there is no possible compromise they would not disdain to make, if it included their return to the Union how very far must they be from the unconditional submission to produce which is the avowed object of the war!

He asserts that our military success has been as great since the Emancipation proclamation as before; but th t is nothing in favor of the proclamation, unless it can be shown that the proclamation aided General Meade at Gettysburg, and enabled Gen'l Grant to get in the rear of Vicksburg and reduce the place. It would be absurd to pretend that it had the slightest effect in either case. If all that has taken place since the proclamation is to be regarded as its consequences, the disgraceful defeats of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville are among its fruits. But it is preposterous to pretend that it has caused any considerable military event, either prosperous or adverse. We have neither won nor lost battles by it; but it has so fortified the resolution of the South that a succession of splendid victories produces no fruit beyond a small contraction of the theatre of military operations. By the President's own showing the South will not accept of anything short of their independence to day than they would after the battle of Chancellorsville. And the President announces his intention to persist in a policy which produces nothing but fruitless slaughter, and makes the rebels after great reverses as defiant as ever.

Mr. Lincoln's indecorous traducing of the motives and misrepresentation of the principles of his political opponents, so unbecoming the position of the Chief Magistrate of the country, of course, call for comment; but we have no heart to take up the weapons of party controversy while the recent public hopes are still staggering under the blow which the President has given them. His confession that all our victories are fruitless; that all our enormous expenditures of life and treasure have not, in the slightest degree, humbled the rebels, or abated their pretensions, is so important that we can at present think of nothing else.

The Herald says:

The comments of the press on the letter of Mr. Lincoln, circulated at the Syracuse Convention, and published in the Herald, are very like the criticisms on Artemus Ward's book—they know not what to make of it. Whether it is in earnest or in jest is not determined. If it be serious, then they are puzzled and confounded; but if Mr. Lincoln be joking, then it is all right. Some think that he is only humbugging and mistifying the politicians. The truth is, that mixed up with a good deal of common sense, there is much fun and some strange, quaint language in this letter, which smells of the spiritual circles and of the atmosphere breathed by Robert Dale Owen. But, amidst all the drollery and visionary ideas it contains, there is one grave and important point which deserves attention, and that is, that the end of war is pronounced by the President to be in the far distant and uncertain future—"in God's own good time," and he warns the country to "be sober," and "not to be over sanguine of a speedy and final triumph." He says he sees no indication whatever of any intention on the part of the Confederates to submit, or even compromise—that, as for the Southern non combatants, they have not the power to do it if they had the will, the strength of the rebellion consisting in its army, which is wielded by men who will never yield or compromise. In other words, Mr. Lincoln regards the war as interminable.

This is a sad and gloomy picture, and it is the view that appears to be taken of it by the shrewd stock jobbers of Wall street. Simultaneously with the appearance of the letter there is a sudden rise in the price of gold and a corresponding fall in the price of railroad stocks. This letter did not produce all the effect; but it was the last feather which broke the camel's back. It gave the finishing blow to a confidence already shaken by the military and naval mismanagements of the war, the present general inactivity of our forces—the political misconduct of Congress and the Cabinet in adopting a series of absurd measures, which have united the South and nerved it to the most desperate resistance—while Mr. Chase comes forward and demands from the bankers and merchants of New York another loan of fifty millions. To cap the climax, Mr. Lincoln's letter, which now first sees the light, holds out no hope of any termination to the war. This letter was in the first instance addressed to a political body in Springfield, Illinois; but it was intended as an exposition to the whole country of Mr. Lincoln's view of the past, the present and the future of the war. He is the highest authority on the subject, and when he says he can see no end to the conflict the announcement becomes one of the most serious nature. The moneyed interests take the alarm, and they naturally exclaim: "Where is all this to end?" Already we have expended fifteen hundred millions—half as much in two years as England lavished upon her great war of twenty years to crush the French republic and the Napoleon dynasty. At the end of another year the expenditure will have fully equalled that of the British Government during its gigantic struggle with France, extending over two decades. When men who hold railroad stocks and U. S. stocks, ponder over these things, it is not to be wondered at if they show symptoms of uneasiness and prefer gold to paper.

Thus the loss of confidence spreads on every side till at last it becomes a panic. It is the doubt in which the future policy of the administration is involved, and the uncertainty as to the end of the war, which undermine the financial stability of the government. Had the war been pushed forward with vigor and success, and had not impassable obstructions been placed in the way of the return of the Southern States to the Union there would be very little danger of the public credit being impaired.—But let the present unsatisfactory state of things continue for a little longer, and it will be very difficult to prevent a universal financial crash. The only possible preventive, indeed, is another letter from the President, addressed to Horace Greeley, or somebody, in which, after consulting the spirits in a circle, including Robert Dale Owen, Andrew Jackson Davis and Artemus Ward, he will positively announce the end of the war within some definite period. The operations of commerce and finance will then regulate themselves accordingly, and public confidence will be resuscitated.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—A SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.

A late New Orleans paper, which announces with a grand flourish the arrival of a steamer, loaded with provisions, from St. Louis, contains in its commercial columns the significant fact that this arrival had put down the price of flour and pork twenty-five per cent. on previous very low rates. Their rates were already below the rates in the Northern cities. The Mobile Tribune says:

Here is a practical illustration of the folly and infatuation of those who imagined that the victories at Vicksburg and Port Hudson had opened the navigation and liberated the trade of the Mississippi, or that any physical force can, without the consent of the Southern people, effect those great objects which, more than any other, have stimulated the Western people to such great exertions and sacrifices in this war. It is in vain that Admiral Porter offers a convoy of gunboats to all trading steamers—that he has floating batteries to defend his wood yards. It is in vain that the Yankees in New Orleans celebrate the great victories at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the whole North and West illuminate and go crazy on the joyful occasion. The shrewd traders and operators are more sagacious and far seeing. They give a cold shoulder to the enterprising pioneers in "the revived trade," and decline purchasing articles that are for the present in great demand throughout the valley of the Mississippi. The people in this valley are everywhere suffering for flour and bacon. The prices for these articles are fabulous. The people needing them live near the great artery and channel of trade. If commerce were re-established, flour and bacon to any amount, would command enormous rates, payable in the most valuable of all agricultural products, cotton; and yet these so greatly needed articles are held in New Orleans and on the steamboats, and at any landing commanded by gunboats, at prices lower than they have been sold at for the last ten years.

The dealers in these articles refuse to accumulate any stock. The city demand won't justify it; and they estimate the prospects of a country demand so low that they will not give the cost of freight, and charges for articles which, within ten miles of the Mississippi and a hundred miles from the city, would, if trade were free, yield a profit of several hundred per cent. This is the commercial view of the value of the present "free navigation of the Mississippi." And so it will be to the end of the war.

The good time expected from the "opening of the Mississippi" has not yet come to New Orleans, as will be seen by the following extract from the commercial article of the Picayune:

We have to repeat the general dullness, the sob appearance of the usual habitues and frequenters on our flags. On the great levee there was a general honesty of commerce and trade. There were two or three steamers preparing to leave for up the river. There were also parties looking for two or three to arrive. It was, however, something of a "heated" place on the grand quay before the little grand shower of rain, which fell between 11 and 12 o'clock. There is no prospect of an immediate amelioration in commerce and trade for the present. The great highway—the river—is proving from its aptitude to float colossal steamers readily laden to the Crescent City. There are also other contingencies and serious negatives to which free intercourse with the great West is subject, before we can realize any real and solid improvements to our own very depressed and light trade.

The New Orleans True Delta, a Yankee sheet, thus holds forth on the subject:

Our Western friends share the overwhelming distress which oppresses us when the return of their boats, empty and void, tells them of the sad ruin which has been wrought among their former most reliable, welcome, and affluent customers. Louisiana of old is Louisiana no more. She was committed to civil war; contending armies have desolated her fairest features, and faction, made drunk by its unwonted success, is engaged in trying the experiment how it is possible, in the shortest time, to make the greatest havoc of the Republic, piece-meal. As Louisiana is to-day, Massachusetts will ere long be; there is nothing new under the sun.

Some six or eight weeks ago, ere yet Vicksburg or Port Hudson had fallen, we warned our Western brethren of the danger of believing the reopening of the Mississippi to be the revival of the old, lucrative, reciprocally advantageous trade with this lower country. No idea could be more fallacious. The Confederate edicts to burn and destroy are no more destructive to commerce than the acts of the Federal Congress and the incomprehensible regulations (?) of the Treasury Department, with its swarm of electioneering spies and agents. No man in Louisiana can be said, literally and truly, to be master of any description of property. If a man buys a shirt for himself, or a cotton gown for his wife, to go out of the city, he must first go to the permit agents and wait his convenience to receive from him five per cent. tax on its cost, and then go to a Provost Marshal and wait six, eight, ten hours, or perhaps a day, to have his permission to take it home. If a planter buys a barrel of St Louis flour, pork, lard, or beef, he has to go through the same process, and this whether or not he belongs to what he is in official jargon designated loyal to Louisiana. In like manner, if a man wishes to bring sugar or molasses to the city, he must pay five per cent. on its assumed value for the privilege, and then on arrival two cents per pound additional internal revenue tax, to say nothing of the five dollars hospital fee and the fabulous freight charges. If a permit to bring cotton to the city is required, the applicant must first deposit twenty dollars per bale as the tax at random levied upon it, and should he return without his cotton for want of transportation, or other reason, he must wait leisurely for the return of his deposits. If, however, he succeed in getting his cotton here, then the treasury agent will seize it, and hold it for proof satisfactory to him of loyal ownership, and that, as such, its owner has never given aid or comfort voluntarily to the Confederacy.

Our Western friends will see the utter hopelessness of expecting any trade worthy of the name being done here, even if there were products in the hands of our planters to dispose of. The growing crop is scarcely worth consideration, either of cotton or sugar; consequently there can be no trade with a people having nothing to give in return for the necessities they require. Slavery is practically abolished by the Government, the country is "cleaned out," the future is before us, and the gold-laying goose is dead. We deplore the catastrophe, and we rejoice that our conscience acquits us of complicity in it. The day of mourning for New England and the West is not yet, but soon will be. Let us wait and see.

NATIVE SEWING SILK.—We have received from Mrs. Joseph R. Rust, Bridgewater P. O., Burke county, N. C., two skeins of beautiful sewing silk,—purple and black—the product of her own manufacture. Mrs. Rust informs us that she made last year some four hundred skeins and this year she expects to make ten or twelve hundred. The extremely wet summer caused many of the worms to die, or she would have made much more. Mrs. Rust writes: "This shows what a little industry will do. The South can produce nearly everything we need; if the people will only make the trial. We have in this section a large quantity of common Mulberry, and upon its leaves we raise our Silk Worms, and they make as good silk as in any other country." The specimens sent us fully attest the fact.

Raleigh Spirit of the Age.

ENORMOUS YIELD.—We did our best last Spring, says the Columbus (Ga.) Times, to induce planters to cultivate largely the Chinese sugar cane. Those who acted upon our advice will have no cause to regret it. A friend who planted ten acres of it informs us that it is turning out 150 gallons to the acre. This at only $3 per gallon (about one half the present price of syrup) would give the enormous return of $450 for an acre. Better than cotton at $1 per pound, and inconceivably more useful to the country, in the present crisis.

A Substitute Wanted.

A PERSON who is a Conscript and compelled to go into service, and willing to take the place of another in an Artillery Company, will be liberally rewarded for his services in that capacity. Enquire at this office.

ARE WE TO BE STARVED?

The best answer is to publish facts. The census of the Southern and Northern States for 1860 has been published in the U. S. The following statements include the items most essential to living. Let them be carefully examined by all who are frightened by the idea of Starvation.

NON SLAVEHOLDING STATES.	
Number of sheep,	16,253,640
Milch cows,	5,300,851
Working oxen,	1,063 789
Other cattle,	6,484,275
Asses and mules,	118,181
Horses,	3,333,261
Hogs,	11,904,085
Bushels of Indian Corn,	294,513,644
Wheat,	121,177,689
Oats,	139,380,173
Peas and beans,	3,195,124
Acres of improved land,	88,638,334
Cash value of farms,	$4,080,404,482
Value of farm implements,	$142,019,080
Value of animals slaught'd,	$106,509,578
Value of live stock,	$583,153,473

SLAVEHOLDING STATES.	
Number of sheep,	7,064,116
Milch cows,	3,428 011
Working oxen,	1,176,286
Other cattle,	8,187.125
Asses and mules,	1,011.362
Horses,	2,528,874
Hogs,	20,652,182
Bushels of Indian corn,	434,958.063
Wheat,	50,005,712
Oats,	33,224.515
Peas and beans,	11,992,809
Acres of improved land,	74,628.055
Cash value of farms,	$2,570,468,035
Value of farm implements,	$105,008,280
Value of animals slaught'd,	$106,362.075
Value of live stock,	$524,336,743

These are interesting figures, and it is doing a good service to society that they should be everywhere made known. The population of the South is not quite half that of the North. In nearly all the items enumerated it has far more than half set down to the North; in mules and horses combined it is nearly equal; while in hogs cattle and Indian corn it has absolutely more. Making all allowance for Kentucky, Tennessee and other places overrun by the enemy, and remembering on the other hand that the production of food has been immensely increased in the Confederate States during the present year, we think the greatest hypochondriac about starvation might be satisfied.—*Cent. Presbyterian.*

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard writes from Graham:—

"The town of Graham is situated about the centre of Alamance county, less than a mile from Graham Station, sixty miles northwest from Raleigh, and was named in compliment to one of North Carolina's most distinguished living statesmen, now Senator elect in the next Congress. The county of Alamance was formed in 1848, being cut from the western portion of Orange county, 26 miles north and south in length, and 14 miles in width, east and west.—Alamance can boast of several factories successfully carried on at the present time, some of which I will mention. Five cotton factories, three making both cloth and yarn—and two yarn alone, viz: Alamence factory, E. M. Holt, proprietor; Granite factory, T. M. Holt, son of the former; Big Falls factory, Murray & Brother, Saxapahaw; J. Newland & Sons, and Clover Orchard, H. W. Willard, the last being on Cane Creek, near the Chatham line. The iron interest has not been neglected, and there is one large iron factory for casting and making heavy machinery, one mile south from Clover Orchard, on Cane Creek, owned and worked by Messrs. D. Ison, Davidson & Co. The workshops of the N. C. Railroad, between Goldsboro and Charlotte, at the town of Saxapahaw, commonly called "Shops," do all the iron work for locomotives *et cet.*, and coaches, cars, &c., quite extensive in various operations where mechanism is used. It is some two miles from the Court house to Graham. Alamance county is celebrated for its extensive milling facilities, producing upon its rich, red, alluvial lands, upon its rivers and creeks, good wheat in abundance; there are at least twenty flouring mills now in operation, the most important among them I will mention; at nearly all, flour is made as good as any in the country. The largest is situated on the Saxapahaw river, on the railway, and is owned by F. Fries & Co., and is capable of turning out from four pair of stones, about a hundred barrels per day of good flour. Mebane's flouring mill, near Mebane; Huffman's mills, near Gibsonville Station, and the Company mills, in the northern part of the county. There are a half dozen large tanneries, located in the different parts of the county, at all of which good leather is manufactured. Quercitron bark abounding in its extensive oak forests. In Graham, Messrs. Klapp and Berry have been making a good article of mould candle for several months, manufactured out of clarified tallow and wax, and make some twelve hundred a day, finding ready sale at the factory at $2,50 to $3,00 per pound. Two factories for manufacturing tobacco are carried on in the county north of Graham, owned by Messrs. Murray & Corbin and W. B. Vincent & Son. Mr. Clark has established a cigar factory in the town of Graham and manufactures from Florida grown tobacco, as good a cigar as perhaps can be procured in the Southern Confederacy. In fact his finer "Colorados" would put their own fragrance in the world along side of the Tobacco Paras of Vuelta D'Bajos country of the Queen of Antilles, Cuba itself.

Mr. C. is also manufacturing smoking tobacco, having machinery for boxing and packing; also makes snuff of good quality of both kinds as a dentifrice and as a sternutative; and has now eighty operatives engaged in cigar making. His cigars are as well made, look as well, smell as well, and smoke as well, if not better, than any manufactured at home or abroad—pretty good for Graham. Nearly all the planters of Alamance cultivate the sorghum, for making syrup, and from what I have seen and been informed, there will be at least 20,000 gallons of syrup made this fall in Alamance alone. The rolling mills that are used are of cast iron and are manufactured near Clover Orchard."

OUR "SOLDIER'S HOME" IN RICHMOND.

No officer of the State or Confederate service has done more or labored more faithfully for the welfare of the soldiers than Surgeon General Warren. The following is an extract of a letter from Richmond, to the Biblical Recorder, and was written by a clergyman who has taken great interest in our sick and wounded:

In the afternoon I visited the Winder Hospital and the N. C. Soldier's Home.

This latter institution is a creature of the State of North Carolina, and is intended for the accommodation of her sick and wounded soldiers when passing through or delayed in the city of Richmond.

The North Carolina legislature at its last regular session made an appropriation of $300,000 to be expended in caring for the sick and wounded from this State. The funds were placed in the hands of the Governor, and I believe are disbursed by the Surgeon General of the State, Dr. Edward Warren, who wisely determined to use a part of them in establishing this house. The building is situated on Maine Street between 7th and 8th, near Spotswood Hotel, and two doors above the N. C. Depot. It is under the supervision of Dr. Otis F. Manson of Granville county, the general medical agent for the State, who also has charge of the Moore hospital and it is under the immediate charge of Dr. S. W. Murphy of Lincolnton. It contains 31 beds, but can accommodate about 50 soldiers. The table is good and the soldier is better fed here for nothing than he is at the hotels for $6 and $8 a day. Governor Vance sends on beef for the table twice a week, and the Surgeon General keeps them supplied with bacon, beans, apples, &c., from North Carolina.

The following are the rules for the government of the institution.

1. All privates and non-commissioned officers for the State of North Carolina, passing through Richmond and not registered in a Confederate Hospital will when properly identified be permitted to sleep and eat at the "Soldier's Home" free of charge.

2. All wives, mothers and sisters of North Carolina Soldiers, who may visit Richmond for the exclusive purpose of ministering to the wants of the living or carrying off the bodies of the dead, will when properly identified be permitted to sleep and eat at the "Soldier's Home" free of charge.

3. All commissioned officers from the State of North Carolina passing through the city of Richmond and not registered in a Confederate hospital, will when properly indentified, be permitted to sleep and eat at the "Home" by paying the sum of $2 per day.

4. All fathers, brothers, and near relatives of sick wounded and dead soldiers from North Carolina, will, when properly identified, be permitted to sleep and eat at the "Soldier's Home" by paying the sum of $2 per day.

5. In all cases the sick and wounded shall be preferred as regards both food and lodging to those who are well soldiers and non commissioned officers, to all citizens and commissioned officers, and such persons as are not in the army.

All who may be accommodated at the "Soldier's Home" will bear in mind that this Institution has been organized by the State of North Carolina, with the hope of contributing as far as possible to the comfort of her gallant soldiers in the field.

By order of Gov. Vance.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of North Carolina.

This Institution is indeed an honor to the State, which gave it birth, especially as I have been told it was the first of the kind opened in Richmond by any State. I have heard that Georgia and Alabama have since established like homes for their sick and wounded.

HOW THE U. S. ARMY IS PAID.

From a little volume, with the real Yankee title of "Army Pay Digest and Ready Calculator," we gather the following items of pay in the U. S. Army. The scale of remuneration is, we believe, the same in the Confederate army:

The pay of a Major General is $2,640 a year, and he is entitled to fifteen rations a day, which, commuted at thirty cents each, net the sum of $1,430, making his aggregate annual emolument $4,000. A Major General is also entitled to four servants, whose rations (one each) he can also commute, and to five horses, for which he can draw forty cents each a day. When commander-in-chief, or commander of a separate army in the field or of a department, he is entitled to double rations, amounting to $1,738 a year.

The pay of a Brigadier General is $1,488, with twelve rations, four horses, and three servants, the rations of which, commuted, amount to $2,220 40.

The pay of Assistant Adjutant General, Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence, and Assistant Quartermaster General, in a corps organization, (each rank of Lieutenant Colonel,) is $95 a month, with five rations, two horses, and two servants. Aides-de-camp, with rank of Major, receive $80, and with rank of Captain, $70 a month, with five rations and two horses. A Chief of Artillery in corps organizations receives $70, and Judge Advocate $50 a month, each with four rations and two servants. In a division organization (brigade) an Aid-de-Camp receives $34, in addition to pay of Lieutenant of infantry. In brigade organizations the pay is as follows: Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant, $20 a month, in addition to Lieutenant's pay; Assistant Adjutant General, $70; Commissary of Subsistence, $70; each with four rations, two servants, and one forage.

Officers of infantry are entitled to two rations, one horse, but no servants. A Colonel of Infantry receives, with rations, $190 40 a month, (of 31 days;) a Lieutenant Colonel $152 10; a Major $152 80; a Captain $130, with $10 additional for responsibility of arms and clothing; an Adjutant and Quartermaster $120; a First Lieutenant $110, and Second Lieutenant $105.—Upon this a Colonel pays $3 89 tax, a Lieutenant Colonel $3 66; Major $3 88; Captain $2 40; Adjutant and Quartermaster $2 10; First Lieutenant $1 80; Second Lieutenant $1 65.

The pay of cavalry officers is slightly in advance of that of infantry officers. A Colonel receives for one month, of thirty-one days, $218 40; a Lieutenant Colonel $189 10; a Major $184 80; Adjutant and Quartermaster $124 13; Captain $141; Lieutenants $114 33; Chaplain $118 60. Officers of light artillery are paid the same as cavalry officers of the same rank. Engineer and signal officers receive similar pay. Surgeons are paid as Majors of cavalry, and Assistant Surgeons as Lieutenants of cavalry.

THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

The Sentinel of Saturday has the following concerning the situation in the Valley of Virginia:

By a letter received from near Harrisonburg dated the 8th instant, we gather a correct account of affairs in that section. There are no Yankees in the Valley higher up than Martinsburg, where Col. McReynolds has a regiment or two guarding the railroad: "On last Friday morning, at daybreak, Gen. Imboden attempted to surprise a part of Mulligan's force at Moorfield, in Hardy, but their scouts met our advance four miles from town, (a party of six men.) We captured five men and six horses, but one got away and gave the alarm, when they sent out a company of cavalry to reconnoitre. We captured five of these, and their horses, arms, &c., wounded several and drove the rest in. But we discovered the enemy strongly fortified on a commanding and almost inaccessible hill, with a battery of rifled guns in position, which he immediately opened upon us. Not being able to reply to his artillery with the two light pieces we had along and which would not reach his stronghold, Imboden dismounted his men and sought to gain the enemy's works on foot. After several hours' scrambling over the mountains, we met his skirmishers and drove them into the trenches, but the position, on closer examination, was found too strong to assail without great loss and our troops were withdrawn to a place of security. About the time our troops fell back, Mulligan's forces from Petersburg began to arrive and reinforcements were reported on the way from Romney. That evening the enemy evacuated the place and moved across the mountains to Patterson's Creek, where he formed a junction with the remainder of the forces from Petersburg, and has since fortified himself on the road from Petersburg to New Creek Depot. The main object of the expedition was accomplished, in relieving the beautiful South Branch Valley of the presence of the Yankees, and it is not believed they will return during the present year.

"The disposition of the Yankee forces on this border is as follows: Major General Kelly, whose headquarters are at New Creek, and charged with the defence of the railroad. At Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, McReynolds' Brigade, from 1,500 to 2,000 strong, including infantry. At the various bridges from Black Creek to Old Town, two regiments, infantry; and at Romney, 1,500 infantry, 800 cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, commanded by Col. Campbell. In the Valley of Patterson's creek, and near Petersburg, Mulligan's Brigade of infantry, six guns and the Ringgold battalion of cavalry. At Cumberland and New Creek, Kelley's old brigade, from 1,500 to 2,000 men, infantry and artillery. This is the whole force between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains.

"General Averill has returned, greatly cut up and damaged, to the Northwest, via Beverly, and commands the forces west of the Alleghanies, assigned for the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The entire force on the line of that road, west of Harper's Ferry, is about 9,000 men."

JUSTICE TO THE DOCTORS.—It is quite common for flippant writers to make ungenerous flings at the medical profession. A pleasing writer thus takes up the pen in behalf of the disciples of Esculapius:

Doctors, generally, are men of charity of patience and suffering. Day and night they have to go at the call of the invalid, often without fee or reward, and not unfrequently have to furnish their patients with medicine and with nourishment. If they bleed a wealthy patient occasionally, no fault ought to be found of it, because the poor ones bleed them at all times. If they fail to make cures, it is because they are humans, and if they commit errors, let them be censured only by those who are free from fault. Did it ever occur to invalids how important it is to call in their doctors at an early hour of the morning, and how much of his time might be saved by so doing. Failing to observe this rule, a doctor may have to make a dozen trips in the course of the same day to the same neighborhood, and thus be broken down, when his health might be preserved if his patients were only systematic in their demands upon his time.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

☞ From and after this date, the subscription price of the Press will be $4 per annum; $2 for six months; and $1 50 for three months.

This notice includes subscribers who are in arrears for the current year.

MISREPRESENTATION.—Under the head of "Premature Publications," the *Sentinel* endeavors to make it appear that, in a complimentary notice of the 21st Regiment, which passed through this place recently, we committed a grievous error, in corroborating the rumor, that they were *en route* to arrest deserters and recusant conscripts in Wilkes county, which was calculated to forewarn and forearm those men with whom it is expected the 21st "will meet in deadly combat." The Sentinel further says, that but for the notice in the Press, these troops might have reached Wilkes County, without any public announcement, &c.

The *Sentinel* knows that we did not mention the object of the mission of these troops, only saying they were "bound farther West."—The Sentinel disclaims reflection on the *Press*, but evidently has a motive for alluding to the subject.—We care not what it is.

The Sentinel misrepresents the fact, by saying but for the *Press*, these troops would have surprised the deserters of Wilkes, when it ought to know that their advent and object was heralded forth in the Raleigh papers previously. Again, the Wilkes mail departed here on Wednesday morning, when the Regiment arrived about noon and left same evening, and the Press for Wilkes County did not leave this Post Office till Monday following.

☞ Under the imposing caption of "MEETING OF THE PEOPLE," in the last *Sentinel*, we find a string of Resolutions, purporting to have been passed at a meeting, held in the Court-house, on the 12th instant, copies of which were requested to be furnished to the People's Press and Western Sentinel.

We received no copy for publication, save through the Sentinel; and we learn, astonishment was expressed by one who was present, at the length and number of resolutions which appeared in the Sentinel, when only a few short resolutions were passed by the meeting.

The *considerable* number of persons present, we learn, after the completion of the organization of the Mounted Infantry, "not liable to the service," was *four!*—And the whole number compcsing the meeting, who undertook to speak for the county, was some twenty-five perhaps,—and this is styled a meeting of the people!

We copy the so-called proceedings from the *Sentinel*, but would have preferred a copy of the original from the Secretary, for last week's issue.

LORD RUSSEL ON THE RAMS.—Lord Russel replies to the memorial of the Emancipation Society, relative to steam rams in the Mersey, that it is necessary to prove both equipment and intention, and it is necessary for conviction in public court of justice to have evidence of creditable witnesses. No evidence has been furnished that the steam rams in question were intended to carry on hostilities against the government of the United States, and a prosecution cannot be set on foot upon the ground of the violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act without the affidavits of creditable witnesses, as in other cases of misdemeanor and crime.

SORGHUM SYRUP.—Mr. Jacob Charles has presented us with a superior article of this syrup, of which he has a considerable quantity.

Mr. James Brendle is doing a considerable business in grinding cane and boiling syrup, upon shares. He has now six boilers in operation, and will shortly have two more. He makes an excellent article of syrup.

☞ A drought has been prevailing in this section of country, for weeks, and our farmers have been unable to get their ground ready as yet, for fall seeding.

☞ From a late order of the Adjutant General the Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recusant conscripts in their respective counties.

In relation to the above, the Raleigh Progress of the 22d says, "We were informed by Chief Justice Pearson, yesterday, that the other Judges would meet him here to-day to decide a question of *habeas corpus* which involves the right of the authorities to call out the Home Guard for any other duty than to meet invasion or suppress insurrection."

☞ We had several light frosts during the week,—vegetation not injured.

☞ The elections in Maine and Vermont, recently, have resulted in triumphs for the Republicans.

THE NEWS.

Skirmishing was going on all day, on the 14th, on the Rapidan, Va., between cavalry and sharpshooters.

At Charleston the enemy is hard at work perfecting arrangements for a permanent occupation of Morris Island, converting Battery Wagner into a strong fortification and erected a telegraph along the whole length of the Island.

One of the buildings, the *stamp house*, of the powder mill near Raleigh, was blown up and destroyed by an explosion on the night of Monday the 14th. This accident will not stop the operation of the mill. Loss from $8,000 to $10,000.

New Orleans dates of the 5th say the whole army of the Gulp is in motion—destination not stated.

The report that the old Fort Sumpter flag was captured recently with the assaulting party, is contradicted.

The Baltimore *American* publishes the diplomatic circular of Seward, the object of which is to remove prejudice abroad, which constitutes the basis of all, designedly or undesignedly, to impress this country in the policy of foreign relations. He then gives a review of the military and naval events of the past twelve months to demonstrate that the rebellion is nearly crushed, and closes by saying "you may use the facts presented in this paper in such way as may be most effective to convince those who seek a renewal of commercial prosperity through a restoration of peace in America, that the quickest and shortest way to gain this desirable end is to withdraw support and favor from the insurgents and leave the adjustment of our domestic controversies exclusively with the people of the United States."

On the night of the 17th inst., in Richmond, Congress Hall restaurant, on Franklin street, and several adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire last night. The 2d floor, occupied by the Confederate District Court and Clerk's office. Most of the records saved.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 16th says, that active movements were going on in Gen. Lee's army on the 15th, and also in that of the enemy. On the next day our army was still in line of battle.

The *Examiner* of the 18th says: There was no news by the Central train last evening, except a report, seemingly reliable, that the enemy had advanced from Culpeper Court House, a distance of four miles, to Mitchell's station, and six miles north of the Rapidan. The fact that the armies are now drawn up face to face, within 6 miles of each other, indicates heavy work before many days. We hear of no exciting event, not even a skirmish, to vary the monotony of the situation.

The War Department received no intelligence worth communicating to the public.

FREDERICKSBURG.—All is quiet in the vicinity of Fredericksburg.—The Yankees evacuated Stafford county on Wednesday night and moved up the river, supposed for the purpose of joining the main army of Meade, where a battle is considered imminent.

Later from Charleston.—The equinoctial gale visited the coast of South Carolina on the night of the 17th, with considerable violence, and continued at intervals, next day, causing the enemy's fleet to withdraw to smoother waters.

In the evening when the storm was passed and the weather clear, the monitors, ironsides, &c, returned to their old position, apparently unhurt by the gale.

From Georgia.—A Yankee force of 1200 mounted Infantry attacked Ringold, Thursday evening. The Artillery fire was kept up for one hour. Our forces attacked the enemy at Cleaveland, on Thursday, driving them out and capturing 74 prisoners. Heavy skirmishing Friday along the whole line till nightfall. Next day heavy artillery opened again at day break, and continued until the trains left. All the bridges between Cleaveland and Chattanooga have been destroyed.

Railroad Accident.—MARIETTA, Sept. 14.—The trains from Atlanta yesterday morning ran off the track two miles above here. No damage was done, but the trains were delayed, and running out of the schedule time, collided with a special train last evening, near Etowah, killing some fifteen soldiers.

Bragg issued the following battle order on the 17th:

HEADQ'RS ARMY TENN., IN THE FIELD,
Lafayette, Sept. 17th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 180:—The troops will be held ready for an immediate move against the enemy. His demonstration on our flanks have been thwarted, and twice has he retreated before us when we offered battle. We must now force him to the issue. Soldiers, you are largely reinforced; you must now seek the contest. In doing so I know you will be content to suffer privations and encounter hardships. Heretofore you have never failed to respond to your General when he has asked the sacrifice at your hands. Relying on your gallantry and patriotism he asks you to add the crowning glory to the wreaths you wear.

Our credit is in your keeping. Your enemy boats you are demoralized and retreating before him. Having accomplished our object in drawing back his flank movement, let us now turn it on his main force and crush it in its fancied security. Your General will lead you.—You have but to respond to insure us of a glorious triumph over an insolent foe; I know what your response will be. Trusting in God and the justice of our cause, and revered by the love of dear ones at home, failure is impossible and victory must be ours.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Com.

Reports from different sources concur that Rosecrans is being heavily reinforced by Grant. Refugees who recently arrived here say numerous murders have been committed in East Tennessee by Yankee bushwhackers. Rosecrans' forces are retiring toward Chattanooga, closely followed by Gen. Bragg.

From Northern Virginia.—At latest dates, affairs on the line of the Rappahannock continues quiet. The enemy is reported to have withdrawn from Culpeper Court House, and the impression is that he designs a return to the north side of the Rappahannock.

THE SURRENDER AT CUMBERLAND GAP.—The Lynchburg Virginian says:

An officer who was at the Cumberland Gap in the capacity of Lieut. Colonel, was in the city yesterday, and reports the following. He is well known to us, is a Virginian, and his statement may be relied upon. He says that we had 1800 men, were very strongly intrenched, and had plenty of guns and ammunition. When the enemy, numbering about six regiments as is believed, commanded our forces to surrender, Gen. Frazier held a council of officers and it was unanimously determined that the place should be held to the last extremity. The officers then took their positions, but it was soon rumored that a Kentucky regiment had thrown down their arms. The officer in question going to make some inquiry upon the subject, observed a white flag flying, and interrogating Gen. Frazier as to what it meant, the latter replied, "tell Gen. Jones that I have gone up the spout." The Colonel, with three hundred of his men, then retired unmolested.

He considers the surrender of Cumberland Gap the most disgraceful event of the war—and so it is. Frazier, we believe, is a Tennessean, and betrayed his trust in such a position would never have been [illegible] without so much as firing a gun. It is high time that some General were shot.

THE DASH ON MOOREFIELD.—The dash of McNeill into Moorefield, Hardy county, last week, resulted in the following list of captures:

11 wagons, 72 horses, 188 stand of arms, 10,000 rounds of cartridges, 57 splendid revolvers, (best Yankee pattern and make,) 27 sabres, 112 cartridge-boxes, 100 bayonet scabbards, 20 cavalry saddles, 2 drums and set of heads, together with all their camp equipage, and last, but not least by any means, 147 "live Yankees," (Western Virginia Yankees,) including 8 officers.

Fight near Jonesboro'.—The Abingdon Virginian of Friday last says that General Jackson telegraphed to Bristol on Tuesday night that, with the aid of Giltner's Kentucky cavalry, he had succeeded in capturing the whole marauding force that has in infested upper East Tennessee for the last few days. Having received information that the enemy were at Telford's Station, some five or six miles west of Jonesboro', quietly regaling themselves, Col. Giltner made a flank movement to their rear, and Gen Jackson coming up in front, a short but fierce battle ensued, resulting in the capture of the entire federal force, consisting of about four hundred regular Soldiers, and about one hundred East Tennesseeans. The Virginian says.

Since the above was put in type we have confirmation of the fact, and learn that two hundred and fifty prisoners are to be sent to this point for safe keeping.

We learn this (Thursday) morning that the prisoners passed here after midnight on their way to Richmond. Whether or not the two hundred and fifty comprised the whole, we are not informed. All previous accounts concurred in estimating them at from four to five hundred.

NORTHERN NEWS.—Under date of New Orleans, 1st inst., a correspondent of the Chicago Times says: Many sailing vessels have been chartered; troops are hurriedly put aboard; the troops at Ship Island have been sent, and others are following, for the Rio Grande. The Monroe doctrine will find numerous advocates at Brownsville, Texas. In less than three days Napoleon will find he is not to remain undisturbed."

Vice President Stephens is said to be in France.

The London Post says the heroic resistance of the South to the dominion of the North has won the admiration of the world; but some plan for emancipation must be arranged if they would win the sympathy of Europe.

RAIDERS CAUGHT.—Considerable excitement prevailed along the railroad line between here and Wytheville on Saturday and Sunday last, from the rumor that a large body of raiders were in Tazewell, a detachment from which was approaching the road between Marion and Wytheville. On Sunday last the Home Guards of Smyth succeeded in nabbing some 14 or 16 of them, near Walker's Mountain in that county. These were supposed to be about half, and we presume the balance have been captured by this time. These raiders were on foot, avoided all roads and traveled only at night, guided by a pocket compass. They carried only side arms, and acknowledged that their mission was to burn depots and bridges.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

DESERTERS SHOT.—Two deserters, named Saul, brothers, were shot in Franklin county Monday by citizens. They had perpetrated acts of incendiarism and other outrages, when the citizens of the neighborhood rose up and executed summary vengeance on the offenders. The mountain regions of that county are said to be infested with deserters who commit all manner of depredations. Vigorous steps are now being taken for their arrest both by the military and civil authorities, and many have already been brought to justice.—*Rich. Whig.*

DEATH OF GEN. HOUSTON.—General Sam Houston died at his residence in Huntersville, Texas, on the 25th of July. He was seventy years of age.

The Home Guard of Iredell, Wilkes, Alexander, Yadkin, Surry and Ash counties, have been ordered to report to Col Faison in the vicinity of Gwynn's Factory.

Lynchburg, Sept. 18.—A Yankee lieutenant and 17 men were captured yesterday morning by the militia on Walker's mountain 12 miles from Marion, in Smythe county.—They were making their way to the Va. and Tenn. R. R. with the intention to arrive there in time to catch a train after dark. They were armed only with navy revolvers.

They say there are 600 more in Abb's Valley, in Tazewell co.

REV. T. J. LEMAY died at his residence in Johnston county on Thursday last. His remains were brought to Raleigh and interred with Masonic honors on Friday.—He was for many years a resident of that city, as Editor of the Raleigh Star, and an Agricultural Journal called "The Arator." He was also a local Preacher of the Methodist Church.

LATEST NEWS.

LAFAYETTE, Ga.—The enemy of Gen. Bragg over Chickamauga is concentrating. The enemy is said to be completely [illegible] heavy on both sides. Our cavalry are [illegible] Bragg took 6,000 prisoners and over forty pieces of artillery, and a great number of small arms. The enemy retreating on Chattanooga.

Ten Miles South of Chattanooga.—via Ringgold Sept. 21.—The enemy retreated on Chattanooga last night leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. His loss is very large in men, artillery, small arms, and colors. Our loss heavy; but not yet ascertained. The victory is complete and our cavalry is pursuing. With the blessings of God, our troops have accomplished great results against largely superior numbers.

We have to mourn the loss of many gallant men and officers. Brig Gen. S. Preston Smith (Helm and Deshler, killed; Major General Hood, Brig Gen. Adams, Gregg and Brown wounded.

[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG.

East Tennessee.—Bristol, Va., was entered on Saturday last, by the Yankees, who met but feeble resistance. They destroyed the Commissary buildings, containing about 100 barrels of flour and a small lot of bacon,—gutted several stores, &c, and they also destroyed a bridge and tore up a few rails, and then went back to the force threatening Saltville. Jeffs. Whipped the Yankees at Zollicoffer, ten miles west of Bristol, on Sunday, and it is reported that Gen. Williams, being in their rear, captured the entire retreating force, said to be 2,400.

From Charleston.—Latest accounts from Charleston, to the 20th mention nothing of importance going on. The weather was clear and cool. The Monitors and Ironclads were again within the bar, and our batteries were firing on the enemy steadily all last night.

NORTHERN NEWS.

A dispatch dated Knoxville, 6th, says:

The great campaign of the war is over. We are in full possession of East Tenn. It is a great but a bloodless victory. The whole march of our army was a perfect ovation, and our entry into Knoxville an event long to be remembered.

Thousands of people of every age, size, color and condition, lined the way, with shouts and tears intermingled with martial music, and joy reigned supreme.

Burnside's address to his soldiers and the people assured them of protection and that while justice should be dealt, revenge was no part of the policy of the Government.

Col. Gilbert has been appointed Military Governor, and Gen. Carter Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee.

The following official report of General Burnside has been received:

CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 9, 1863.

Major General Halleck, General in Chief:

I have telegraphed to you of our movements up to the occupation of Knoxville by our forces. Since then a cavalry force has been sent up the railroad to within a few miles of Bristol, capturing, [illegible] locomotives and twenty odd cars.

Another force composed of two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, I brought to this place in person to reinforce Gen Shackelford, who was here with two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, Col. de Courcy being on the Kentucky side with a brigade which I started in that direction before leaving Kentucky. The infantry brigade marched from Knoxville to this place, 60 miles, in 52 hours. The garrison here, consisting of over 2,000 men, and 14 pieces of artillery made an unconditional surrender at 3 o'clock, p. m., to-day, without a fight.

A dispatch from Gen. Rosencrans, dated camp near Trenton, Ga., Sept. 9th, 8:30 p. m., says Chattanooga is ours without a struggle and East Tennessee is free. Our movements on the enemy's flank and rear progresses, while the tail of his retreating column will not escape unmolested. Our troops from this side entered Chattanooga about noon. Those north of the river there are crossing.

THE FIGHT IN CULPEPER.

The special correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, furnishes the following account the fight in Culpeper on Sunday last:

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Sept. 14, 1863.

As I predicted some ten days ago, the long quiet has been broken and the clash of arms again resound along the banks of the Rappahannock. The enemy hold Culpeper in force, and our forces are making ready to meet them. The following is as nearly an accurate statement of what transpired in Culpeper as can be furnished just now: About three o'clock on Sunday morning information was conveyed to the cavalry that the enemy were preparing to cross at Stark's Ford, some eight miles above our forces, and at Kelly's some five miles below them; and that they would no doubt be cooperated with by the corps of the enemy, which for sometime past has been encamped on this side of the Rappahannock river, at the railroad bridge.

The wagons were at once packed and sent to the rear, and the horses were ordered to be saddled, and the men were bidden to prepare for an emergency.

At daybreak Brigadier General Lomax, in command of Jones old brigade, now his own, and W. H. F. Lee's under Col. Beale, of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, moved at once to the front and found all quiet. Some hours later, couriers brought information that the enemy were crossing at Stark's Ford, with 5000 cavalry and artillery, and were advancing on Culpeper C. H., by the Ridgeville road, and were driving in the pickets there stationed. The 7th and 12th regiments Virginia cavalry were immediately sent forward to strengthen the picket on this road. Major Flournoy at this time held the front with the 6th regiment and a squadron of sharp shooters from the 9th Virginia cavalry. About 10 o'clock, Major Flournoy fell back to Brandy Station, and shortly thereafter Capt. Mecorman's artillery opened fire on the enemy from this point. Just then Gen. Lomax received information that the enemy had crossed at Kelly's a large force of cavalry, artillery and infantry, and were advancing on the Sperryville and Brandy roads. A very short time after this, a sharp carbine fire announced their arrival at Brandy. Maj. Flournoy fell back rapidly, contesting every hill and only giving way when in danger of being outflanked on the right by the corps of artillery [illegible] pearly. Passing at this point.

The 13th Virginia cavalry, supported by squadrons of the 9th, was now thrown forward to [illegible] of the railroad in front of [illegible]ham's) woods. [illegible] Virginia was thrown forward to the right of the railroad in the same woods. Six regiments of the enemy were now deployed in front of Brandy with two batteries of artillery. The infantry of the enemy were massed behind cover of the timber. Our forces were compelled again to give back.

Another stand was made by our forces on the ground where the infantry first became engaged during Hampton's fight on the 1st of August, and here a severe fight took place, in which artillery, musketry and carbines were freely used. At this time it was discovered that a column of at least two brigades of cavalry were moving on our right rear by way of Stevensburg, afterwards Culpeper Courthouse. Whilst the artillery on the left showed the enemy, who were moving on the Sixeyville road, were nearly at the Courthouse, our forces, of course, were compelled again to give back, and this time the Courthouse fell into the hands of the enemy. In the fight made at this point Col. Beale, 9th Virginia, was wounded slightly in the leg.

At this time a train of cars was at the Courthouse bringing off the plunder of our people. This was fired upon some three or four times, and though the shell exploded just above the cars, scattering the fragments around them, yet no damage was done. One shell passed into the house of Mr. Thomas Hill, and exploded, but did no damage.

I am told that nearly everything was removed from the depot at Culpeper Courthouse, though I hear that we lost some four or five boxes of saddles, eight boxes of ammunition and forty sacks of corn.

The excitement and confusion at Culpeper Courthouse is said to have been very great and very striking. Women [illegible] and children were crying from fright, and the dead shots hissing from afar were howling and screeching over the town. At last accounts the enemy had not advanced more than two miles out from Culpeper Courthouse. The rear of artillery continued, however, until four o'clock, when it ceased.

Our loss is not known. I have seen some six or seven wounded. The 15th Virginia is believed to have suffered considerably, and I am told fought well. Our sharpshooters did the enemy considerable damage during one of the charges which they (the enemy) attempted to make. The fighting was kept up until nightfall, and picket firing has been resumed again this morning.

I can get nothing definite as to our losses, save that we lost three pieces of Stuart's Horse Artillery yesterday evening.

Two corps of the enemy are at Culpeper Courthouse, and a heavy force of the infantry report is this side. The Yankee cavalry is this side of Mitchell's Station.

This movement is believed to be a general advance of the enemy, and our men are in position to meet them.

We have lost some seventy five or a hundred prisoners, it is said.

Our men are in the very best of spirits. We have captured 25 prisoners, now on their way to Richmond.

The Yankee prisoners say that this is a mere reconnoissance in force to ascertain if the rumors which they have heard that a large force of Lee's had gone South.

The officer captured with the prisoners represents himself to be a lieutenant though our men say he pulled off a major's stripes when arrested.

The officer in command of this reconnoissance is Gen. Buford.

Capt. Pratt, of Co. K, 9th Virginia, was wounded in the hand; Lieut. Love, of Co. G, 9th Virginia, was wounded in shoulder; Richard Compo of Co. E, 9th Virginia, was killed; H. B. Davis, Co. H, killed; and D. Bakon same company, wounded; P. [illegible] Co. G, killed; and David Jones, same company, wounded; [illegible] Pead, company I, wounded and supposed mortally.

LATER.

[Correspondence of the Enquirer.]

ARMY, NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Sept. 15, 1863.

After the enemy obtained possession of Culpeper Court House, on Sunday, our forces made a stand about one and a half miles this side. Whilst engaged at this point the 9th Virginia Cavalry made a bold and dashing charge, going right up to the Court House. In this charge they captured some 21 prisoners.

The aim of the enemy was a flanking one, by endeavoring to capture our forces, and in this they were most signally disappointed.

The artillery, three pieces, which was left on the hill to the west, were retiring through the Courthouse.

The 15th Virginia made three gallant charges in the fight which occurred after leaving the Court House, and which was decidedly the hottest of the day. In this fight Col. Beale, having been wounded, Maj. Waller, of the 9th, commanded. W. H. F. Lee's brigade, and handled it with great ability. Our men were finally compelled to give back before superior numbers, and retired upon Culpeper, fighting, as they receded.

The enemy advanced during the night as far as Rapidan bridge, on the railroad, and threw a column down at Rescon Ford. Yesterday morning picket fighting began early, and continued by the dismounted cavalry acting as sharpshooters.

In the evening there was a sharp artillery duel at Sommerville Ford, between a battery of the enemy and one of Col. Carter's battalion of artillery, in which our loss was three killed and ten or fifteen wounded. Our fire is believed to have been very destructive to the enemy.

At Rapidan bridge, about four o'clock, Beckman's horse artillery opened upon the enemy, doing good execution on their squadrons, which were carefully massed behind the declivity of a hill.

Towards night, Maj. Flournoy, with the 6th Virginia cavalry, was ordered to make a demonstration on the enemy, but no orders were given him to fight them. Major Flournoy led his regiment and darted off. In a short time he had charged them three times most gallantly, driving before him a whole brigade of the enemy and capturing five prisoners, but for the hour being late, and near dark, and our own artillery playing upon our men by mistake as they advanced, a large number of prisoners would have been secured.

I am satisfied that our cavalry fought well in this last fight, but they could do nothing because of the vastly superior force which they had to contend with. We have lost at least seventy five prisoners, from all accounts, and moreover fifty is killed and wounded.

I have nothing from the front this morning, save that the enemy's cavalry are all at the fords of the Rapidan.

The 15th Virginia made three gallant charges in the fight which occurred after leaving the Court House, and which was decidedly the hottest of the day. In this fight Col. Beale, having been wounded, Maj. Waller, of the 9th, commanded W. H. F. Lee's brigade, and handled it with great ability. Our men were finally compelled to give back before superior numbers, and retired upon Culpeper, fighting, as they receded.

The enemy advanced during the night as far as Rapidan bridge, on the railroad, and threw a column down at Rescon Ford. Yesterday morning picket fighting began early, and continued by the dismounted cavalry acting as sharpshooters.

In the evening there was a sharp artillery duel at Sommerville Ford, between a battery of the enemy and one of Col. Carter's battalion of artillery, in which our loss was three killed and ten or fifteen wounded. Our fire is believed to have been very destructive to the enemy.

At Rapidan bridge, about four o'clock, Beckman's horse artillery opened upon the enemy, doing good execution on their squadrons, which were carefully massed behind the declivity of a hill.

Towards night, Maj. Flournoy, with the 6th Virginia cavalry, was ordered to make a demonstration on the enemy, but no orders were given him to fight them. Major Flournoy led his regiment and darted off. In a short time he had charged them three times most gallantly, driving before him a whole brigade of the enemy and capturing five prisoners, but for the hour being late, and near dark, and our own artillery playing upon our men by mistake as they advanced, a large number of prisoners would have been secured.

I am satisfied that our cavalry fought well in this last fight, but they could do nothing because of the vastly superior force which they had to contend with. We have lost at least seventy five prisoners, from all accounts, and moreover fifty is killed and wounded.

I have nothing from the front this morning, save that the enemy's cavalry are all at the fords of the Rapidan.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN FERNANDO WOOD AND LINCOLN ON THE QUESTION OF AN AMNESTY TO THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Journal of Tuesday publishes in the New York papers of Thursday his correspondence with Lincoln in December last. The first letter is that of Wood to Lincoln, informing him that a certain body has [illegible] him (Wood) that the Confederate Southern States were anxious to return to the Yankee Senate if Lincoln would grant an amnesty to the South, and asking Lincoln to allow a correspondence with the said Senators, the correspondence to "pass through the hands of the President of the United States." Lincoln thus replies:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Dec. 12, 1862.

Hon. Fernando Wood:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 8th, with the accompanying note of the same date, was received yesterday.

The most important paragraph in the letter, as I consider it, is in these words: "On the 25th of November last I was advised by unauthority which I deemed likely to be well informed, as well as reliable and truthful, that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so. No guarantee or terms were stated for other than the amnesty referred to."

I strongly suspect your information will prove to be groundless; nevertheless, I shall not be misunderstood in [illegible] you for communicating it as to the [illegible] ing the phrase in the paragraph above quoted—"the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress"—to be substantially the same as that "the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, and would reinaugurate, submit to, and sustain the national authority within the limits of such States, under the Constitution of the United States." I say that I consider [illegible] would cease on the part of the United States, and that if without unreasonable [illegible] and general amnesty" were necessary to such end, it would not be withheld.

I do not think it would be proper now to communicate this formally or informally, to the people of the Southern States. My belief is that they already know it; and when they choose, if ever, they can communicate with me unequivocally. Nor do I think it proper now to suspend military operations to try any experiment of negotiation.

I should, nevertheless, receive with great pleasure the exact information you now have, and also such other as you may in any way obtain. Such information might be more valuable before the 1st of January than afterward.

While there is nothing in this letter which I shall dread to see, in history, it is perhaps better for the present that its existence should not become public. I therefore have to request that you will regard it as confidential.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

EAST TENNESSEE.—We understand that intelligence was received at the WAR office yesterday to the effect that Rosecrans and Burnside, after having chased our forces out of East Tennessee, had fallen back to secure their prize. It is the hardest blow that has been struck us since the beginning of the war. Two-thirds of our iron beds in that region, and a large proportion of the coal which supplies our foundries, are in the possession of the invaders. It is one of the strongest countries in the world, so full of lofty mountains, and is the head called, not unaptly, the back-bone of America. As the possession of Switzerland opens the door to the invasion of Italy, Germany, and France, so the possession of East Tennessee gives easy access to Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

The Yankees have great reason to rejoice over their conquest. It was achieved almost without shedding a drop of blood.—Scarce a sprig of cypress, intertwined with Rosecran's wreath of laurel. He even sent a flag and he received; he had but to knock and it was opened. Everything gave way before him. The strongest positions yielded to his demand. The most powerful fortresses opened their doors when he said open sesame. The loftiest mountains offered his enemy no point of resistance or support. Our army seems to have been paralyzed, and made no resistance at all. All they appear to have thought of was getting out of the way. It is the most astounding conquest recorded in history. The march of Caesar's Veterans through the length of Italy was nothing to it. It seems now that Rosecrans never meant to follow Bragg farther than was necessary to drive him out of the way. He means to hold East Tennessee, and a railroad is already being made to the Blue Grass country in Kentucky. He will then have access by rail to Cincinnati and Louisville. He will forever fill the mountain passes, and get him out who can. It is a repeat it, the heaviest blow we have yet received; and it is the heavier that we had a powerful army in front of Rosecrans which was not allowed to draw a trigger in defence of this all important country.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

From Tennessee.—The *evacuation of Knoxville* noticed in this paper yesterday, is confirmed. The citizens nearly all left, taking with them what they could of household furniture. A gentleman who left the city after its evacuation describes it as presenting a most lonely appearance the houses being all closed and hardly a living thing in the streets as a few stray dogs whose masters had left them in the hurry of departure. The occupation of the city by the enemy is not yet certain, though it is stated that a small scouting party has reached the place. All the Government stores were shipped from the city in safety. There is no telegraphic communication of any with Knoxville, the telegraphic operator having left there two or three days ago. The people from London county, Knoxville, are hiring their negroes and chattles with them to Bristol, on the Virginia line.

Burnside's force is reported to be 30,000, though the report is thought to be exaggerated. He was in London county, about twenty miles from the city on Monday.

Since the above the Yankees have taken full possession of Knoxville.

The Confederate Cotton Bonds.—These bonds are now offered by the Government at $150. They bear interest at the rate of six per cent, payable annually in cotton or money, which is will be seen by the following

THE REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

Horrible Cruelties of the Russian Generals.

Order to Knout Ladies.

In Lithuania, since the arrival of the Governor General, Mouravieff, every day has been marked by an execution. On Monday, a telegraphic dispatch from Cracow stated that Count Plater had been hanged at Wilna by order of the Governor General, adding that a young student, M. Henri Abicht, and a priest, Kenarski, had met with the same fate at Warsaw. The Russian official journals contain no list of all the executions which have taken place during the last week at Wilna, among which are those of the Priest Zazoron, aged twenty-eight years, shot; Priest Ziemeelki, aged sixty years, shot; Mlle Lesniewicz, shot; M. de Kolyska, hanged. The most illustrious of these victims, Count Leon Plater, bears one of the oldest and most honored names in Poland.

What adds to the odiousness of these barbarous executions is, that none of the men who have just been struck down, were taken with arms in their hands. Count Plater was arrested in his chateau, and the sole complaint made against them by the Russian Government was that he had concealed arms. All those who were handed over to the executioner at the same time as Count Plater, were arrested before the proclamation of the insurrection. A letter in the *Times* gives a frightful account of the circumstances attending some of these executions. The Abbe Ischorr, who was shot on the 8th, in the presence of an immense crowd, at Wilna, was not killed at the first discharge of musketry, although twelve soldiers are supposed to have fired at him at only a few paces distance. The soldiers reloaded and fired a second time. Of course the populace believed this was done intentionally. Kelyske was hung under most revolting circumstances. A cord was put round his neck while he was on the ground, and he was slowly hoisted up to the platform. By some means he fell, and for ten minutes he was in a state of great agony, during which time the soldiers struck him several times with their muskets. The people of Lithuania seem for the moment stupified with horror. The national committee of the district have issued a proclamation stigmatizing these horrors in the strongest language, and calling on the people to avenge them.

Gen. Mouravieff has issued an ordinance proclaiming that the penalty of the knout will be inflicted upon all ladies dressed in mourning. Several ladies are detained as hostages, and are threatened with death unless their husbands surrender themselves to the authorities.

A correspondent of Wilna says: "The arrival of Gen. Mouravieff in our town as Military Governor has been marked by the unlimited powers conferred upon him, which, in order to stifle the insurrection, he is allowed to exercise, without any reference being made to the authorities at St. Petersburg. More than one thousand of the landed proprietors have been imprisoned in the casemates, and preparations are being made for those arrested in Grodno, for which purpose the sequestered convents in Wilna have been assigned. The General refuses to see any one, and is so afraid of being poisoned that he has engaged a confidential cook, who eats his dinner with him. The price of bread has risen in the market place for having read from the pulpit the manifesto of the National Government to his parishioners. Considering that at the time there were no more than fifteen persons in the church, this cruel sentence on an ecclesiastic causes the greatest possible indignation. Gen. Mouravieff has decided that for the sake of example there should be three executions weekly on the market days, and yesterday he had a party of candidates. Those days are selected with a view of making a deep impression on the country people. Two executioners have been sent from St. Petersburg, and the gallows are erected permanently. To the troops that have been dispatched in search of the insurgents it is particularly enjoined that they should make no prisoners, but finish them either with bayonets or the butts of their muskets. Such is the well-known of tyranny has even disgusted some of the Russians, and consequently Gen. Adjutant Frotv, General of the corps d'armee, Hildebrand, and Gen. Meniskin, have applied for prolonged leave of absence, all being unwilling to serve under such a commander. Gen. Seamanoff, the governor of Kowno, has gone to Petersburg, where he declares that he is prepared to fight, but neither to act under the command nor with the part of executioners. Count Victor Starzynski, at whose house the strictest search had been made and nothing found, has been lodged in the citadel of Wilna, and all access to him is forbidden. A sort of peasant guard was attempted to be organized in the Government of Grodno, but in the parish of Kocheno fifty-six, who had been subscribed, joined the insurrection at once. In a word, the terror now reigned by Gen. Mouravieff is such as to produce despair in the heart of every one, and the worst is expected. The insurrectionary bands are being multiplied and victorious, the peasants are favorable to the movement, more partly in the Government of Mohtlew. They say in their usual language that as soon as the French make their appearance they will join with the Insurgents, and not leave a single Muscovite in Poland.

Letters from Cracow of the 8th ultimo states that among the Russian officers remarkable for their cruelty is Gen. Count Tall. Having been appointed to guard the railway he arrogates to himself the right of life and death over all the inhabitants of the district through which the railway passes. Having lately occupied the town of Ostrow, in the district of Ostrolenka, with two companies of infantry and 100 Cossacks, he searched all the houses, and threatened the women and children that if they were discovered to hold communication with the insurgents they should be flogged to death. He sent for a wealthy Israelite named Bereck and said to him: "How does the peasant dress in this town?" "In the usual way," replied Bereck. "Is there not a tailor living in that house?" "Yes." "How is he employed?" screamed the General, clinching his fist at the same time. "He lives by his labor." "You are a liar, he makes uniforms for the insurgents." "I have not seen him, and I know nothing about that." "Well," replied the General, "in order that you to know henceforth what your tenants are doing, you shall receive 200 lashes." The General's decree was punctually executed by the Cossacks, and the unfortunate Bereck died two hours afterwards.

The General set out the following day for the town of Brok, and on his passage he commanded that the State forests should be set on fire. By his command 150 acres of valuable timber were consumed.

A correspondent says: To show what Europe is content to be a mere spectator of, look at the following summary of these last five months the Russians in the Kingdom have been destroyed by fire and pillage no less than 28 towns and 28 villages, destroyed about [illegible]

THE TROUBLES IN IREDELL AND WILKES.

We find the following in the Iredell Express of yesterday:

Considerable excitement was produced in this place on last Wednesday morning by a report coming from the neighborhood of Jacob Fraley Esq., that a number of deserters in that section had massed themselves for a battle with a portion of Gen. Gardner's force from Camp Vance, commanded by Lieut Robards.

It appears that the people of that region had appointed a day for a Union meeting in the vicinity of Squire Fraley's, and had extended an invitation to the deserters and shirkers thereabouts to attend and take part in the proceedings. The Guard marched from here this place on Monday night and reached the place where the meeting was to be held about daybreak Tuesday, a distance of twenty miles. After the meeting assembled, (a large number of women being present,) the Guard and militia surrounded the building and took possession of the ringleaders, letting the females and a number of the citizens loose, retaining under guard five deserters who were present and the drill-man, a Mr. John Dillon, who is from appearance seventy five years old and quite infirm.

[illegible] on their way to the rendezvous, but would not advance nearer than Warren's bridge, (three miles distant from the place of meeting,) on learning of the presence of the Guard. The supposition was that they were waiting for reinforcements from Trap Hill, in Wilkes county, and intended attacking the next day; but the Guard were disappointed on reaching the place of an anticipated battle the following morning, the deserters having skedaddled to the mountains in Wilkes.

An attempt was made on Tuesday night to release the prisoners who were being conveyed to Camp Vance, by a party of sixteen citizens but did not succeed in their object, one of whom was captured early Wednesday morning and confessed. Being one of the party. Two militia officers were also arrested the same day for aiding and abetting deserters. On Thursday these men were placed under guard of militia to be brought to this place, but on reaching a creek within four miles of here, they escaped through the connivance of the guard, under whose care they had been placed for safe deliverance into the jail, prior to their shipment to Camp Vance.

FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Lynchburg Republican, of Monday, states that a courier from Tazewell Court House to Colonel Bass, commanding a body of our troops on their way to a junction with Gen. Williams' command, informed him that a body of about 400 of the enemy, who had been in Wyoming for over four weeks, had reached Burke's Garden, in Tazewell county, and had sent out scouts numbering fifty or sixty men, who passed through the Court House in the direction of the Valley, armed only with Colt's revolvers. Their object seemed to be to gather horses and to watch our forces. They, however, had returned to the main body at Burke's Garden, where they were encamped. The whole body of citizens have turned out to repel the invaders, and without drawing a single man from this region, there is force enough, with the assistance of artillery now posted at a proper point, to whip them back or to capture the whole command.

On the other hand, the Virginian says that the news by the Western train Saturday evening was of rather an unfavorable character. The enemy [illegible] Wytheville, and a good deal of alarm was felt and expressed by the people of Southwestern Virginia. It was deemed prudent to remove the specie of the Banks at Abingdon to Lynchburg.

Meeting of the People.

On Saturday the 12th inst. a portion of the people of Forsyth county, liable to Home Guard service, met at the Court House in Winston, and formed themselves into a company of mounted men, to be styled Mounted Infantry. The organization of the company was consummated by the election of Joseph Masten, Esq., Captain; Wm. Barrow, Henry Fries, and Wm. Ebert, 1st, 2d and 3d Lieutenants.

After the completion of the above named work, there being a considerable number of persons present, not liable to the service, it was proposed and carried by a unanimous vote briefly to consider the affairs of the country. Dr. Theo. F. Keehln in the Chair, and Wm. L. Swaim, Esq., acting Sec'y.

On motion a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions, and were as follows, to wit: J. W. Alspaugh, J. H. Stockton, Wm. Barrow, J. A. Styers, ——.

After a short absence the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, in this our country's peril, when our arms have met reverses upon the field and the enemy sorely pressing upon our borders, great difference of opinion exists as to what is best to be done; and whereas, there seems to be a manifestation on the part of some of our people to rebel against the laws of the country and in some localities, acts of violence have been threatened by solemn resolves in public meetings, therefore be it

Resolved, That in a faithful obedience to the laws of the country and a generous and unyielding support of the governments, both State and Confederate, we recognize our only hope of deliverance from the evils with which we are surrounded; from the ruinous consequences of war by our enemies; threatened insubordinacy, and its certain concomitants, fraternal strife, arson, bloodshed, general anarchy, and the usurpation of all civil society in our midst.

Resolved, That we regard any attempt to ignore or set at defiance any law, either of the Confederate States, or of the State of North Carolina, while it remains upon the Statute book, unrepealed or rendered nugatory by the Supreme Judiciary, with the most extreme aversion, and we implore any who would attempt such an act to desist from a course so suicidal, unwise and unpatriotic.

Resolved, That we have the most unabated confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of our brave soldiers who are now fighting for our liberties, and in the wisdom and integrity of our Generals and officers who command them; and with an abiding faith in, and an humble dependence upon Divine Providence, we declare it our belief that the South has the ability to sustain itself in this inhuman struggle, and finally to achieve its independence, provided our people remain united and determined in the prosecution of the war.

Resolved, That in our opinion, a reconstruction of the old Union is a thing impossible, and an idea incompatible with the dearest rights and interests of the South; that we deprecate the horrors of war as much as any one can, and sympathize with our soldiers who are on the tented field, and during the privations, turmoils and calamities consequent upon the life they are living, and with the families and friends of those who have fallen by disease or in battle, and while we would hail with joy a cessation of hostilities and a treaty of peace honorable to the South, yet we declare it our opinion that no treaty of peace would be honorable to the South or permanent in its character, except one which would secure the independence of the Confederate States of America, and with it all the rights and privileges of an independent nation acknowledged.

Resolved, That President Davis is entitled to the confidence and unwavering support of the people of the South.

Resolved, That the administration of Governor Vance meets our unqualified approval, and we in an especial manner command him for his recent wise, patriotic and manly proclamation to the people of the State.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished the *People's Press* and *Western Sentinel* with request to publish.

THEO F. KEEHLN, *Chairman*.
WM. L. SWAIM, *Secretary*.

From Charleston—CHARLESTON, SEPT 14—The enemy is perfecting his arrangements for a permanent occupation of Morris Island, and has erected a telegraph along the whole length of the Island, and is converting Battery Wagner into a powerful work, enlarging the bomb proofs, etc. The Yankees fire occasionally from Battery Gregg on boats plying in the harbor. A Yankee reconnoitering party, including a Chaplain, Lieutenant, telegraph operator and a negro soldier, were captured Saturday on the Savannah Railroad, below this city. They had tapped our wires, endeavoring to obtain information, but [illegible]. Slow firing continued this morning, mostly from our batteries.

The enemy is building a telegraph line from Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski, along the Carolina coast, to Cummings Point.

Deserters in Franklin, Va.—We learn from credible authority that a large organized band of deserters were captured in Franklin County, a few days ago, by the Enrolling Officer of that county and his guard, assisted by some citizens, after a little fighting and some casualties. It appears that there were a large number of deserters in that county, and that they had been banded together for offensive and defensive operations by an outlaw, named Goodson, who was once sentenced to the State Penitentiary but broke jail and has since escaped arrest by taking refuge among the mountains and living out of doors. Under the lead of this character, the deserters had commenced pillaging and robbing the people, breaking open houses and committing other depredations, preparing for Winter by laying in supplies of provisions and clothing. It is said that they had actually erected in the mountains a sort of fort in which they designed to defend themselves, if attacked, against all authority civil or military. But their career has been brought to a close.

Captain Ridgway, Enrolling Officer for Franklin County, determined to break up the band, and for this purpose organized his detachment and such volunteers as he could get, placed guards at the passes of the mountains, to prevent escape, and hunted down these deserters, capturing between 60 and 70 of their number. Four of his own men were wounded, three of the deserters are reported killed, but this is not known to be certainly the fact. The outlaw Goodson, made his escape but the people declare their determination not to relax their efforts for his capture until he is brought to justice.—*Petersburg Express*.

W. N. C. R. ROAD COMPANY.—The called meeting of this Company met in this town on Friday last, and organized and proceeded to business. Owing to a press of business, we were unable to attend, but we learn that the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: A. Henderson, R. A. Caldwell, John Ellis, J. C. M. Dowell. Directors on the part of the State, N. W. Woodfin, Jas. Cathey, B. S. Erwin, G. F. Davidson, Wm. Murphy, F. E. Shober.

At a meeting of the Board, Dr. A. M. Powell was re-elected President, R. P. Simonton, Secretary and Treasurer, James Wilson, Engineer and Superintendent.—*Salisbury Watchman*.

MARRIED:

In this place, on Thursday the 17th inst., by the Rev. E. R. Holland, Mr. JAMES P. WAUGH, of Asheboro, N. C., and Miss HENRIETTA A. MURCHISON, of this place.

DIED:

In Clemmonsville, HENRY ROUSE, Esq., at an advanced age.

At the residence of his father, in Yadkin County, on the 17th inst., JAMES DALLAS CONRAD, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Conrad, aged 19 years. The deceased volunteered in the defence of his country as soon as he became 18 years of age, and having taken sick came home, returning to his company, however, as soon as he recovered. He was wounded at the Spanish Fort battle of Petersburg. With great fidelity the father brought him home, where he lingered some time, suffering considerably. He bore his sufferings patiently. COM.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of Jacob Hanes, deceased, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased, on Saturday the 10th day of October next, the following property, to wit: two head of HORSES, some CATTLE and other stock; one Four-horse Wagon, one Carriage and Harness, about eighty bushels of fine WHEAT, a lot of Carpenter's and Shoemaker's Tools, a lot of valuable Books, Farming Utensils of every discription, Household and Kitchen Furniture and many other articles to tedious to mention.

Terms made known on day of Sale.

LEWIS HANES, Adm'r.

Sept. 21, 1863. 21-3t

State of North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY. } September Term, 1863.

Thomas M. Hunter, Administrator of Wm. W. Long, deceased,
vs.
Mahala Long and others.
Petition to sell Land to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that three of the defendants, viz: Augustine G. Long, Thomas Long and John Long, are beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in "the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-House in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, that they show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of September, 1863.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

September 24, 1863. 21-6t

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 6.

RICHMOND, September 12, 1863.

THE following Confederate officers and men, captured at Vicksburg, Miss., July 4th 1863 and subsequently paroled, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. The officers and men of Gen. C. L. Stevenson's division.

2. The officers and men of Gen Bowen's division.

3. The officers and men of Brig. Gen. Moor's brigade.

4. The officers and men of the 2d Texas regiment.

5. The officers and men of Waul's legion.

6. Also, all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to July 25th 1863, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Southern papers copy six times and send bills to the War Department. 20-6t.

Town Ordinance.

THE following Ordinance was passed at a meeting of the Town Commissioners, on the 8th instant:

From and after the 18th day of September no person or persons, shall sell any spirituous liquors within the corporate limits of the town of Salem, in any quantity less than one gallon, without first obtaining license in due form of law.—Penalty one hundred dollars.

J. G. SIDES, Mayor.
CHAS. BRIETZ, Secretary.
Sept. 10-3t.

☞ At the same meeting it was ordered that citizens be required to remove hitching places from the side walks, or put up railing to prevent horses from obstructing the sidewalks. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

J. G. SIDES, Mayor.

TAX IN KIND.

AS Assessors of the Confederate Tax in Kind, for Forsyth County, we will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving lists of produce.

J. G. Sides, Assessor for the Southern portion of the County, will attend at

E. Hine's, Thursday September 17th.
John Haston's, Friday " 18th.
E. Perry's, Saturday " 19th.
Nathan Gunly's, Monday " 21st
Winston, Tuesday " 22d.
W. Ebert's, Wednesday " 23d.
T. M. Stafford's, Thursday " 24th.
H. D. Swaim's, Waughtown, Friday " 25th.
Chafin's Hotel, Salem, Saturday, " 26th.

J. M. Richmond, Assessor for the Northern portion of the County, will attend at

Elder's, Tuesday September 15th.
Bethania, Friday, " 18th.
Oldtown, Saturday, " 19th.
Piatttown, Monday " 21st.
Blackburn's, Tuesday " 22d.
G. Wagner's, Wednesday " 23d.
Adams's, Thursday " 24th.
Sedge Garden, Friday " 25th.

The following are the articles of produce, the entire quantity of which each producer is required to return on oath, and of the productions of 1863:

Wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, peas, beans, green potatoes, Irish potatoes, cured hay, cured fodder, cotton, wool, tobacco.

Each farmer and planter has the privilege of retaining fifty bushels of Wheat, or one hundred bushels of Corn, (or any proportionate quantity of each) fifty bushels of Sweet Potatoes, fifty bushels of Irish Potatoes, and twenty bushels of Peas or Beans, but not more than twenty bushels of both.

J. G. SIDES, }
J. M. RICHMOND, } Assessors.

Sept. 10, 1863.

Confederate War Tax.

THE ASSESSORS FOR THE DISTRICTS of Guilford and Rockingham Counties, having requested me the time and appointments of persons to meet them, Notice is hereby given that the State will remain open for fifteen days from this day, during which time I will attend as my books will admit of. All delinquents and appeals which tax-payers may make.

Tax-payers are requested to notify the assessors of any delinquents they may know of.

WILL. FLINT, Collector.

Sept. 15th, 1863. 20-3t.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a number of public meetings have recently been held in various portions of the State, in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of Congress in regard to conscription and the collection of taxes, thereby endangering the public peace and tranquility as well as the common cause of independence, which we have so solemnly engaged to defend; and whereas, it is my sworn duty to see all the laws of the land faithfully executed, and quiet and order maintained within our borders.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, commanding all such persons to renounce such evil intentions, and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights also limit you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law, and impose upon me the solemn duty to see that these bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination, is treason, and without combination, is a high crime against the laws of your country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain on the statute book, they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You will not knowingly, to the present desolating war with its common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and entire subversion of law and civil authority! You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law-abiding people; nor would I have you forget the plain, easy and constitutional method of redressing your grievances. Meet and denounce any existing laws, if you think proper, —you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to repeal them. Your own chosen servants made these obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, our Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed while the power remains in your Executive to enforce any law. There is no grievance to redress and no proposition to be made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot box, and the other constitutionally appointed means. In times of great public sensibility like the present, any departure from this legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and tends to the division and distraction of our people.

It is my great desire, and hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, both at [illegible]. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence, let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness, mar the rejoicing of that glorious day. Should we fail, and come short of the great object for which we have struggled so long and bled so freely, let not our strifes and domestic feuds add to the bitterness of defeat.

Attempts suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home or in the army, and to avoid seeking any remedy for the evils of the times by other than legal means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are embarked in the holiest of all causes which can stir the hearts of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every tie that can bind an honorable people. Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up all earthly possessions, are either languishing in dungeons or are homeless wanderers through the land, and all have felt, in a greater or less degree, the iron hand of war. Yet your glorious nation is struggling to be born and wondering kingdoms and distant empires are filled with listening hope and admiration, watching the greatest of human events. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife and malignant petty feuds. Let not our enemy be rejoiced to behold our strong arms and stronger devotion, which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His Holy Temple—the hearts of freemen—and bid all the petty bickerings of earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unholy and unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently and with hopeful hearts for the hardships and suffrings of the coming winter. Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but thousands of the poor are unable to purchase. Let us begin in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against suffering. And let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the misled brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will yet bless us and our children, and our children's children will thank us for not despairing of the Republic for its darkest hours of disaster, and still more, in adhering to and preserving, amid the fiery trials of war, conservative sentiments and the rights and civil liberties of the young Confederacy.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.
Sept. 14-2w.

State of North Carolina, YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863.

C. C. Roughton, Admr. } Petition to sell Land.
vs.
Heirs at law of Colby Riley, dec'd.

In this case it appearing to the Court that Michal Riley, one of the heirs at law in this suit, is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said Michal Riley to appear before the Justices of Yadkin County Court, at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October next, to show, if he has any thing to say why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness R. G. Martin, Clerk of said County, at office, the first Monday in July, 1863.

Sept. 3-18-6w. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk, pr. adv. $6 by W. A. Joyce, D. C.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1863.

Adam Hartman and others, vs. Elmina Clodfelter & others. } Petition to sell the land of Jacob Hartman, deceased, for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elmina Clodfelter, Alexander Clodfelter, Andrew Clodfelter, Jacob Clodfelter and Philip Clodfelter, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., be made for six consecutive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Honorable Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1863, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered against them, and the cause will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, B. A. KITTRELL, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office at Lexington, N. C., the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1863.

B. A. KITTRELL, C. M. E.

16-6w.

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS CHERRIES, (Seeded) Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many, the soldiers will be glad to get all you can get. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity so that their husbands, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Bring on everything you can spare, we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. L. HEGE, Commissary Ag't.

Salem, July 3, 1863. 3m-pd.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT the necessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of July 10th in force for thirty days from and after the 12th inst. with regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D., 1863, and in the Eighty-Eight year of our Independence.

By the Governor:
Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
August 13-2w.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

In Equity, Petition to sell Land.

Christian Reed, Henry Reed, Philip Spaugh and wife Christina, and Philip Reed,
vs.
Thomas Reed and Winnfield Hine and wife Catharine.

Affidavit having been made before the Clerk and Master of this Court, that Thomas Reed and Winfield Hine and wife Catharine, the above named defendants are residing beyond the limits of this State: Notice is therefore given them that the aforesaid petitioners filed their petition in said court of Equity, on the 22nd day of August, 1863, praying for a sale of the Lands belonging to their mother, the late Elizabeth Reed, dec'd. Now, unless said defendants shall personally be and appear before said court of Equity to be held for said County at the Court House in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken as confessed and the cause set for hearing as to them.

Witness D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of said court, at office, this 22nd day of August, 1863.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

Aug. 27 pr. adv. $6

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand Writing Papers and Envelopes which he will sell Wholesale and Retail. The paper is the best made in the Confederacy, is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention.

O. A. KREHLY.

Salem N. C. July 15th 1863. 1y-6

Money Lost.

AT THE SALEM STEAM MILL, ON FRIday morning last, a roll of MONEY, containing as near as I can recollect, nine or ten dollars Confederate money. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the money to me.

JAMES Y. WHICKER.

P. S. Branches, Forsyth Co., N. C.

August 21, 1863. 21-pd.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ON the last Saturdays of July, August and September, the Examining Committee of Forsyth County will attend at the Court House for the purpose of examining the qualifications of all applicants for teachers of public schools of Forsyth County.

By order of Committee. J. BONER, Chm.

IRON SUGAR CANE MILL.

I EXPECT to erect in my Home, about one mile south of Salem, a large Iron Mill for grinding Sugar Cane, and will grind the Cane alone, or grind the Cane and boil the Molasses, for all that will bring, on as fair and reasonable terms as can be afforded.

JAMES BRINDLE.

Salem, N. C., July 30, 1863. 3m-pd.

$50 REWARD!

RANAWAY, FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, in Surry County, on Tuesday the 23d inst., my negro man ISAAC. He is of a dark copper color, stout, square built, and weighs about 175 pounds, height about 5 feet 5 inches. I purchased said boy in Richmond, a few weeks since, and he was raised in Sampson County, N. C., near the Court-house, by John Van.

I will give $50 reward for his apprehension, so that I can get him again.

Address me at Tom's Creek, P. O., Surry County, N. C.

August 21, 1863. 4t.

Taken Up

ON the 6th day of August by George W. Grimes, living twelve miles North-west of Lexington, a bay horse with black mane and tail, the left hind foot white above the hoof, blind in the right eye and some marks from harness. He is about 15 or 16 hands high and supposed to be 15 years old and appraised to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars.

A. F. PICKET, Ranger.

Poetry.

For the Press.

Gathering Muscadines.

BY J. H. B.

Floating on the silver water
In an olden-time canoe,
Singing songs we knew in childhood,
I and golden-tressed Sue—
Blue-eyed, golden-tressed Sue.

Willows plume the silver river
And the birch its shadow flings
Far across the rippling waters
Through the wood her laughter rings—
Mellow, rippling laughter rings.

Here the pendant dew drops sparkle
In the overhanging vines
Laden with their luscious treasure
Of large, purple muscadines—
Sweet, delicious muscadines.

While I gather them I listen
To her pretty, joyful words,
Peeping at her through the trellis
Which the tangled vine affords—
Dewy, dangling vine affords.

Gently now we leave the shadow
Of the dancing, quivering vines;
Softly the blue waves receive us
Where the golden sun now shines—
Golden morning sun now shines.

Round her bare and pretty shoulders
Cluster long, soft silken curls,
And her little hands are whiter,
Daintier than the village girls—
Queenlier than the village girls.

Years may pass, but I will never
Cease to think of darling Sue—
Blue-eyed, golden-tressed Sue,
As we floated down the river
In the olden-time canoe.

Yadkin river, N. C.

COST OF LIVING IN CITIES.

The Atlanta Intelligencer has an article on this subject, which all dwellers in towns and cities can now appreciate. It says:

It is a matter of surprise to most unsophisticated people, that in a year, when the earth has yielded an abundant harvest of every crop that has yet been gathered, and promises equally as abundant a one of those remaining to be gathered, nevertheless the cost of living is higher than was ever known in the memory of the oldest living person.

We take this city as a fair average, and the cost of living here is frightfully high. If we stop at any of the hotels, we are charged what the keepers seem to think a moderate sum, of $8 a day for ordinary meals, and common beds. At a private boarding house $3 a day or $20 a week is about the average. Private families regulate their expenses according to their means, dispensing, when necessary, with the luxury of meat, and entirely ignoring sugar, coffee and tea, and sometimes flour. This would leave but a very meagre supply of provisions upon which to sustain life.

A glance at "market prices," will show why these charges are kept up at such a high figure, and why much distress is felt. Let us refer to these prices for a moment. For common corn meal, the indispensable necessary for every family, we pay $4 per bushel; for bacon, next to meal in point of indispensability, we think ourselves fortunate if we can obtain any at all, even though we pay $2 per pound.

We next come to what we may denominate luxuries, and for flour we pay $35 per hundred pounds, for butter $1 75 per lb, for Irish potatoes at the rates of $10 per bushel, for sugar $1 75 per pound, and for every other article that comes on the table, proportionate prices. Peaches and watermelons, which no former year ever saw better and more plentiful, are offered at such prices that very often they rot on the hand of those who offer them for sale. The former are commonly sold at from 50 to $1 per dozen, and the latter at from $1 50 to $3 a piece.

In estimating the cost of city living at the present time, we must not forget the enormous charges of rent and firewood. It was expected that amongst a people all of whom had been doomed to destruction by a common enemy, conscience would govern as the law of trade; but the old heartless one of "supply and demand" continues to rule at least so far as landlords and renters are concerned. A house that before the war the owner would have thought himself fortunate to get off his hands at $300, now is rented at $1,500 and even $2,000 a year; and firewood commands from $10 to $20 a cord. We put out of the calculation clothing, but if it is made, the very highest prices must be set down.

Now let any farmer only reflect on these prices of which he is entirely free while living in the country. Corn and wheat and potatoes and garden vegetables, and bacon, and butter, and even syrup are as cheap to him that raises them as ever they were, while in addition the surplus quantity of such bring him in from 5 to 10 times their old prices. The consequence of this is that while the denizens of the city feel heavily the prices of living, the farmers and planters of the country are living as well as they ever did and realizing several hundred per cent more of profit on the articles which they may have to sell, than they did in former years.

Some evil consequences are likely to grow out of this very abundance which the farmers of the country enjoy. They falsely imagine that while all is well with them, all is well also, with all; that while they have plenty, and feel not the burthens of war in any restraints which they are compelled to put upon their larders, their fellow men are not enduring all that men can endure in the privations to which they are compelled to submit. The lust of avarice has taken hold of the hearts of too many of them, and they have been hardened by the corrupting influence of gain. As a consequence prices are still kept up to an enormous figure, and the Government is deprived of the food which the soldiers at this time need, and every non producer pays five or six prices for the necessaries of life.

A GLIMPSE OF LIFE IN NORFOLK.

We published on Saturday some intelligence from a Yankee paper called "The Virginian," published at Norfolk. A perusal of its contents will show to what insult and ignominy the remaining citizens of that unhappy town are forced to submit. Not long since, Dr. Wright, a prominent physician, killed a Yankee lieutenant of a negro company, who had ordered his arrest by two of his negro soldiers in a public street. The following from this infamous Yankee sheet shows how they thirst for his blood:

We understand that some of the coadjutors and fellow conspirators of the murderer Wright are now engaged in getting up a petition to the President to pardon him or to commute his sentence. The dodgers at the Custom House are to head this petition, and to represent that all its citizens are good Union men, and so prone to do great things is the way of conversion of rebels if executive clemency is shown to this red handed assassin.

Now let the Union men of Portsmouth and Norfolk go to work and checkmate this move. This is the especial duty of the Union Leagues and the Union Clubs. Let them get up a remonstrance against any mercy being shown to the murderer, and have it signed by none but Union men who have proved their faith by their works. Then let the fact that the signers are such Union men be attested by the Provost Marshal and other officers here, and then let a committee take the papers to Washington and lay them before the President. Mr. Lincoln is proverbially a kind hearted and humane man, but he is likewise a just man, and he cannot fail to do justice when the facts are all placed before him. But any one can see the danger which will arise if the murderer's lawyers are allowed to misrepresent the case to him, and to abuse his mind with false statements as to the wishes of the people. Speedy action should be taken in the matter. We call on the Union Clubs to do their duty, and not to let the murderer escape.

The Yankee advocates a draft in Norfolk and Portsmouth, and in all that portion of Virginia under Federal rule. He says:

It is true that the greater portion of these men claim that they have thrown off their allegiance to the Government, and only owe loyalty to one Jeff. Davis, who lives at Richmond. But the Government can recognize no such pretence. Every American citizen owes allegiance to the Government at Washington, and that only—and every one ought to be willing to fight for it. If any one is not willing he ought to made to do it, nolens volens.

If the draft were enforced in these two cities, at least two regiments of troops could be raised. There is no place in the Union where the enforcement of the draft is more needed than it is here. There is no place where less hardship would be caused by its enforcement than here. For the great proportion of the men here are living in idleness—doing nothing to support themselves, and affording no assistance to their families. The pay they would receive would, in all probability, in many cases, be the only money they have ever earned in their lives.

Every day we see squads of idle young and middle aged men lounging about town, talking treason and hatching plots. Let them be taken and put into the ranks. They are too cowardly to fight for Jeff. Let's see if we cannot make them fight for Abe.

Three companies of the 148th New York volunteers went into Norfolk on Saturday, and pitched their tents on the green near the military Academy. The remaining companies of the regiment, now at Fort Norfolk, and quartered in other parts of the city, were to join them in a day or two. The editor remarks:

This quarter of the town is intensely "secesh," and we hope that the presence of so many loyal soldiers in the neighborhood, with the "old flag" constantly in view, and the patriotic music of the band every morning and evening, may do the inhabitants good. By the way, won't Colonel Johnson do what the 19th Wisconsin proposed to do had they remained there—have a "liberty pole" erected at the corner of Catharine and Charlotte streets, something like the one Major Watts has set up near the railroad station. It would add greatly to the appearance of the camp, and furnish the only possible means in that section of the city of conspicuously displaying the "starry banner."

The following is published in the paper, headed "Important action of the City Council of Portsmouth:"

[Adopted Aug. 1st, 1863.]

Resolved, 1st, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on His Excellency Gov. F. H. Pierpont, and represent to him that the Military Commander of this Department has interfered with the civil authorities with a view to set aside certain acts of this Board and decide upon points of civil law, when the Courts of the Commonwealth are open to decide upon all civil questions.

Resolved, 2d, That the Committee in conjunction with Gov. Pierpont, call upon His Excellency the President of the United States, and the Honorable Secretary of War, and ask for the immediate removal of the Commanding General of this Department, and all other officers who have interfered with civil law, and also insist on a precise and exact adjustment of the boundaries between civil and military authorities.

Resolved, 3d, That the committee be composed of His Honor Daniel Collins, Mayor of Portsmouth; His Excellency Lieutenant Governor L. C. P. Cowper, and James W. Brownley, Esq.

WM. F. PARKER, Clerk to Council.

With the following item from the Virginian we close this glimpse of life in the unhappy city of Norfolk:

We learn that the authority has been received from Washington, and certain gentlemen in Norfolk named as a commission, to ascertain the amount of property and the income of persons known to be disloyal to the Government. The report is to be made on or before the 8th of August, after which date very stringent measures will be adopted.

PINS.—In the Rue de Rac, Paris, there died some days ago, at about 40 years of age, the Baron de Sevres, a gentleman who had devoted nearly all his life to a most extraordinary pursuit, the excitement of which is said to have sent him to an untimely grave.

"Amongst the property he left were found two large and heavy boxes which by the heirs were supposed to contain cash, but turned out to be filled with hundreds of thousands of all imaginable kinds of pins. Some years ago, when in Paris, a gentleman of affable appearance was pointed out to me, whose curious way of walking had attracted my attention. It was the Baron de Sevres. He was walking along one of the roads of the Bois de Boulogne, with his back bent, his eyes restlessly searching the ground, and now and then stooping down, as if to pick up something.

"I then learned that, for the last twenty years, his regular habits had been to pass along the most frequented streets and places of public resort, and pick up any pin he discovered on the ground—a habit which, from a praiseworthy carefulness, gradually became the dominating passion of his life. He has been noticed, scrutinising the floors in the pits of the theatres, hardly looking for a moment at the stage; still more frequently he was seen searching the lobbies leading to the boxes for the precious treasures. Concert rooms formed his principal attraction; but his richest harvest, he confessed, were the numerous places of worship, which of course, were regularly attended by this curious specimen of human eccentricity."

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

North Carolina Regiments are at present in the following Brigades and Divisions. Persons in writing to their friends in the army would do well to give the regiment, brigade and division to which they belong:

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade—Johnson's Division.

The 2nd, 4th, 5th, 12th, 14th, 20th, 23rd and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade—Rode's Division.

The 6th, 21st, 54th, 57th and Wharton's Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade—Early's Division.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th are in Lane's Brigade—Pender's Division.

The 8th, 31st, 51st, 61st are in Clingman's Brigade—Whiting's Division.

The 9th (1st cavalry) is in Hampton's Brigade—Stuart's Division.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52nd are in Pet igrew's Brigade—Heth's Division.

The 13th, 16th, 22nd, 34th and 38th are in Scales' Brigade—Pender's Division.

The 17th, 42nd and 50th are in Martin's Brigade—Whiting's Division.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade—Ransom's Division.

The 24th, 25th, 35th and 49th are in Ransom's Brigade—Ransom's Division.

The 32nd, 43rd, 45th, 53rd and 2nd N. C. Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade—Rode's Division.

The 19th Regiment (2nd cavalry) is in W. H. F. Lee's Brigade—Stuart's Division.

The 29th and 39th are in McNair's Brigade—French Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade—Heth's Division.

The 60th is in Stovall's Brigade—Breckinridge's Division.

The 64th is in Frazer's Brigade—Buckner's Division.

The 65th is in Pegram's Brigade—Buckner's Division.

The 49th, 59th and 63rd are in Robertson's Brigade—Stuart's Division.

The 10th, 36th, 40th (artillery) and 66th (infantry) are not brigaded.

The Brigade and Division commanders of the 58th and 62nd are not known.—*Progress.*

NEW AND BRILLIANT ROMANCES—Just ready at WEST & JOHNSTON'S, 145, Main street, Richmond.

Mailing notice—West & Johnson will send their books by mail, postage free, to any part of the Confederate States, on receipt of the price.

I.—No Name: A novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," "Queen of Hearts," etc., etc.

This work is from the pen of the most gifted writers of the day; and "No Name" surpasses in beauty and vigor all of his former productions. It is the most popular novel of 1863—magnificent in plot, diction and narration.

"The interest of this story begins with the first line, and ends only with the last."—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Price $4.

II.—Les Miserables (Fantine:) A novel. By Victor Hugo. 10th Thousand. This is the first of the five parts of Les Miserables. Competent critics, in both hemispheres, have pronounced Les Miserables to be the most powerful work of fiction of the 18th century.

"It is a bible in the fictitious literature of the nineteenth century."—*Southern Literary Messenger.* Price $2.

III.—Cosette. The Second Part of Les Miserables (each part a complete novel.)

Read the account of the Battle of Waterloo, with which "Cosette" opens. Price $2.

IV.—The Royal Ape. A Humorous Dramatic Poem. $1.

"It is a satire upon the Yankee Government, and is not without merit. We cannot recommend the work, however, for it is in some places grossly indecent, and we confess this last feature is not what we desire to see in Southern literature. We would not put the book into the hands of a child or a lady. It is gotten up very neatly, and we regret that such an excellent house should have put forth such a book."—*Magnolia.*

V.—The Stonewall Song Book. New edition. A collection of patriotic, sentimental and comic songs. 50 cents.

VI.—The Soldier's Companion; containing an abridgement of Hardee's Infantry Tactics; with the Heavy Infantry and Rifle Manuals, Skirmish Drill and Bayonet Exercise, Field Fortification, Picket and Outpost Duty. By Capt. G. C. Lewis. Price $2 50.

VII.—The London Index. A Weekly Paper, devoted to the interests of the Confederate States. 16 pages. Several late numbers on hand. Each $1.

VIII.—The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Octave Feuillet. This is a newly revised and corrected translation from the French of a novel which, in beauty and simplicity, vies with the "Vicar of Wakefield." Price $1 50.

IX.—The Confederate Receipt Book. A compilation of over 100 receipts adapted to the times. Price

"No housekeeper should be without this little book. Its value cannot be over estimated."—*Register.*

The Bold Soldier Boy Songsters. A new collection of patriotic, sentimental and comic songs. Five cents.

In press and nearly ready, Aurora Floyd, by Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret."

"Aurora Floyd" surpasses in interest "The Gambler's Wife."

WEST & JOHNSTON,
Publishers and Booksellers,
145 Main street, Richmond.

July, 30, 1863.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
North Carolina, Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, August 28th, 1863. General Order, No. 1.

1. The following Superintendents are hereby exempted from duty in the Militia or "Home Guards," except from drill or service, within their counties, when invaded by the enemy:

First Class.—All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been practicing in their professions; Railroad Officers and employees, not to include laborers, except two expert track hands for each section for eight miles, who are exempt; porters and messengers; one miller to each mill; mail carriers; the commanding officer of each Brigade, Regiment and Company of the Militia, and Adjutant of each Regiment. Where any of these officers have accepted a commission in the Guard for "Home Defence," the next officer in rank will be exempted. This class is also exempted from drill.

Second Class.—Contractors with the State or Confederate Government and their necessary employees; one Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no Tax Collector; one Editor to each Newspaper, and all necessary compositors; Professors in Colleges and Teachers in Academies.

II. Post Masters are civil officers of the Confederate Government, and are exempt by law. Quakers, who have or may pay the tax imposed by law, and those who have been exempted from military duty upon surgeon's certificate of disability, approved at this office, are exempts from all military duty.

III. The Commanding Officers will attend company drills once every week, on Saturday afternoon, and Battalion drill once a month.

By order of Governor Vance.

DANL. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

August 27, 1863.

Spun Cotton and Sheeting.

I WILL barter for Corn, Wheat, and Oats.
J. M. CLARK.
August 21, 1863.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1863:

Miss Nancy Bodenhamer, T. W. Lindsey,
Miss Virginia Burns, Miss Catharine McRay,
D. G. Barton, Mrs. McBee,
John N. Candle, Samuel Nelson,
Jasper W. Davis, John Price,
Louisa Fry, Miss Fannie U Pass,
Capt. R. A. Hanner, Lou,
Peter S Hege, Mrs. Martha J. Rice,
Mrs. Jane Haley, Agt. "Southern" Express Co.
Mikel Hauser, Mrs. Rachel Sell,
Miss Mary Jane Ingram, Geo. W. Wilson,
Robert Joyce.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KREHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., August 15th, 1863.

Common School Committeemen,
FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D. Payne, Wm Clinard.
2. Jas. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Driggins.
4. Sheppard Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. K. Wilson, J. Hoffman.
9. Sol. Leagne, Tho. C. Dean, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Speach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Saider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swaim, Alex Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kirkman, H. Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. F. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews.
18. W. Marshall, I. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S Waggoner, J. E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. T M Stafford, S H Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse, T H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G H Renegar, A Bevel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Buttner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Simons.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton.
35. Alex Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Tho's Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Nall, A B Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Gosden, H R Lehman, Philip Meeks.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hezekiah Flynt.
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Bowers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keesler, J D Sowers, T F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moore, F Morris.
50. W A Bollinck, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

The History of N. Caroline

PUBLISHD in 1851 by the undersigned, preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State; and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th 1863.

Editors publishing this for three months, and sending me a copy of the paper containing the same shall receive a copy of the second edition when published, which will be enlarged carefully corrected and embellished with engravings.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned will issue, a few weeks, at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal, to be called THE SOUTHERN PUNCH.

It will be strictly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch," so long an acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reformation of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, flashing as it did with the genius of Hood, of Jarold, and a host of wits, poets, and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of the "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" owing to the difficult task of successfully conducting such a journal the advantage of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past, has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentleman who will have charge of typographical and engraving departments are unsurpassed in that skill necessary for success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous cuts, appropriate to the times (humorous and serious,) from the hands of one of the best engravers on the continent—an artist, whose name is familiar to the reading public of the South.

In fine, the undersigned are determined to make "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" the spiciest, most readable, and best illustrated literary journal in America. It shall distance competition.

TERMS.—Subscription, for single copies $10 per annum. News dealers supplied at the rate of $15 per hundred copied. Address

OVERALL, CAMPBELL, HUGHES & Co.,
Publishers, Richmond, Va.

Office on Main street, between 9th and 10th.

June 27, 1863.

Executive Dep't, N. Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office, (Militia),
Raleigh, July 21st, 1863.

General Order, No. 16.

I, as THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States, having called into the military service all between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to the Conscript Act, General Order, No. 13, declaring the commanding officers of the Militia to enroll and bring to Raleigh those between 40 and 45 years is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

July 27—2w.

WANTED
TO RENT A HOUSE AND LOT IN WINSton or Salem. Winston Preferred.
Apply at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1863.

We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to exert ourselves more in our labors. We have constantly endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to let ourselves hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Literature and Amusing Tales will occasionally appear in our columns.

The Press will continue to be a champion of sound, conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

Terms.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Five Copies will be furnished for $10. Ten copies for $20. Fifteen copies for $30. Twenty copies for $40. A

All payments invariably in advance.

Salem, N. C., May 1, 1863. L. L. & F. T. BLUM.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatedly decided that a postmaster who neglects or refuses his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office
THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

Of this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS,

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of my business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. L. & F. T. BLUM.

March, 1863.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at the Office:

Warrants,
Delivery Bonds,
Ca. Sa. Bonds,
Ca. Sa. Endorsements,
Garnishments,
Writs,
Subpoenas,
Witness Tickets,
Juror Tickets,
Declarations of Ejectment,
Marriage Licenses,

Letters Testamentary,
Administr'n Bonds,
Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Replevin Bonds,
Appearance Bonds,
Notes of Hand,
Land Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Tax Deeds,

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks on hand, printed to order.

THE
SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE

THE proprietor is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making arrangements to publish this paper.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The illustrations will be commenced early in July; and will embrace portraits of distinguished Generals, Civilians, Statesmen or Southern Society, and sketches illustrating Scenery.

The first of the second half of Volume four will be issued July the 15th, and will contain the first chapter of an original and very romantic story of Southern life, with illustrations, entitled

"MYRA BRUCE,"

TRUE LOVE RUNNING ROUGHLY,

with the usual variety of Essays, Poetry, &c.

The additional expense incurred in illustrating, with the increased price of paper and labor, necessitate further advance in the rates of subscription. The terms after July 1st will be

For one year, $4 00
For six months, 2 00
Single copies, 10

News Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Address JAMES GARDNER,
Publisher.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
Botany,
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c., &c.

For sale at the Office.

THOMAS T. BEST.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
WINSTON, N. C.
SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the troops, will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

Jan. 2, 1863.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Epsom Salts, Rose, Fary Combs
Drugs and Medicines,
Dyestuffs, &c.

For sale by
Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863.

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES	WHITE FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL
Alexander	6,583	611	7194
Anson	6,889	9951	16840
Alleghany	3,357	206	13564
Ashe	9,179	3590	12769
Beaufort	6,146	7956	14102
Bertie	6,346	8970	14779
Bladen	6,344	4967	11311
Brunswick	5,575	5391	11966
Buncombe	16,823	3631	20454
Burke	11,473	1193	12666
Cabarrus	6,647	6889	13536
Caldwell	7,402	1144	8546
Camden	2,116	1083	3199
Carteret	6,490	2127	8617
Caswell	7,240	7909	15149
Catawba	12,029	1654	13683
Chatham	11,565	5741	17306
Cherokee	5,800	519	6319
Chowan	3,713	3948	7661
Cleaveland	10,344	2104	12448
Columbus	6,729	2868	9597
Craven	8,779	5690	14473
Cumberland	9,561	6828	16389
Currituck	3,584	832	4416
Davie	8,336	716	15786
Duplin	6,903	3583	10486
Edgecombe	8,676	8700	17376
Forsyth	12,768	1923	14691
Franklin	6,599	4511	11110
Gaston	7,009	2801	9810
Gates	3,742	3702	7444
Granville	11,189	5942	17131
Greene	3,236	1152	4388
Guilford	13,297	2039	15336
Halifax	8,676	10410	19086
Harnett	7,409	2037	9446
Haywood	5,241	1131	6372
Henderson	4,282	1141	5423
Hertford	4,504	5152	9656
Hyde	3,823	2262	6085
Iredell	12,574	4873	17447
Jackson	3,219	681	3900
Johnston	11,167	6518	17685
Jones	3,203	2113	5316
Lenoir	5,370	4115	9485
Lincoln	7,302	1303	8605
Macon	4,513	1676	6189
Madison	6,581	1208	7789
Martin	4,281	3293	7574
McDowell	5,218	1358	6576
Mecklenburg	14,583	10043	24626
Montgomery	5,270	1115	6385
Moore	6,203	2	6205
Nash	8,319	6113	14432
New Hanover	9,018	6956	15974
Northampton	5,018	6656	11674
Onslow	3,610	1663	5273
Orange	9,122	6193	15315
Pasquotank	4,273	4584	8857
Pender	3,799	2641	6440
Perquimans	3,579	3761	7340
Person	7,480	5373	12853
Pitt	7,480	8373	15853
Polk	3,417	626	4043
Randolph	14,788	2645	17433
Richmond	5,211	5459	10670
Robeson	8,306	8340	16646
Rockingham	14,093	2313	16406
Rowan	10,523	6583	17106
Rutherford	9,004	5169	14173
Sampson	9,106	3480	12586
Stanly	5,290	1303	6593
Surry	9,343	1169	10512
Tyrrell	1,243	1929	3172
Union	5,903	1583	7486
Wake	16,670	10731	27401
Warren	4,628	6048	10676
Washington	3,566	2465	6031
Watauga	4,771	404	5175
Wayne	8,781	5581	14362
Wilkes	9,012	1738	10750
Wilson	6,110	3633	9743
Yadkin	8,351	2360	10711
Yancey	8,289	64	8353
	631,416	331,059	962,475

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, for any distance not exceeding 3000 miles, 10 cts.
For any distance over 3000 miles, 20 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof.
Drop letters, 2 cts.
Advertised letters, 1 ct.
Packages, circulars, &c., per ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cts.
Newspapers and periodicals are included in this class—transient ones to be prepaid 1 ct. for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
Newspapers to subscribers, free within the county where published.
Weekly papers 30 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly, 52 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly, 78 cts. per quarter.
Daily, 90 cents.
Tri-Weekly papers to clubs of 5 or more, 20 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly, 40 cts. per quarter.
Weekly, 26 cts. per quarter.
Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.
Semi-monthly, 4 cents per quarter, or 2 cents for each number.
Weekly, 1 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.
Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent at once.
Bi-Monthly, Quarterly or Semi-Monthly, to Postmasters, 1 cent for each number.
Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical or package not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilege is confined to the Postmaster General, the Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmasters, and is to be used strictly confined to official business.

WHEN PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

		Vote of Con.
Alabama	March 13, '61	87 to 5
Georgia	March 16, '61	96 to 5
Louisiana	March 21, '61	101 to 7
Texas	March 23, '61	68 to 2
Mississippi	March 30, '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina	April 1, '61	Unanimous.
Florida	April 22, '61	62 to 29
Arkansas	May 6, '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina	May 20, '61	85 to 15
Tennessee	June 24, '61	108 to 28

Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

Adopted in the Legislature by a unanimous vote in the Senate, 20 to 0; in the House, 46 to 24, and referred to the people for ratification.

The United States have vacated the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

		Vote of Con.
Alabama	March 13, '61	87 to 5
Georgia	March 16, '61	96 to 5
Louisiana	March 21, '61	101 to 7
Texas	March 23, '61	68 to 2
Mississippi	March 30, '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina	April 1, '61	Unanimous.
Florida	April 22, '61	62 to 29
Arkansas	May 6, '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina	May 20, '61	85 to 15
Tennessee	June 24, '61	108 to 28

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

HARLEM OIL.

QUINTON R. MORPHEW.

Salem, March 27, 1863.